The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,433—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1882.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOC.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th Aug
L. AUSTRALIA	3361	600	T. Alderton	22nd ,,
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th ,,
ASSAM ...	3033	500	G. W. Brady	5th Sep.
L. RAVENNA ...	3340	700	E. Stewart	12th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	... 25th Aug.
KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray	... 8th Sept,
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	22nd ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	2:5

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 12th August 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	Including wines.	I Class .. R	520	Including wines.
II do.....	340		II do.	350	
III do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route	
From Genoa. I Class	R	95		R	80
,, ..II do.	do.	70	do.	..	58
From Naples. I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	..	130
,, ..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	..	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
RYDAL HALL......	J. C. Shaw...	2,700	400	about 13th Sept.
SPEKE HALL......	W. Brand ...	2,700	400	,, 27th Sept.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ...	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL...	O. Lloyd.....	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL....	T. Collin.......	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA CANAL*.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich....	1,927	400	8th Sept.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)..	G. Sturli..........	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich..	3,500	550	2nd Sept.
PANDORA (new) ...	G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)...	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

S. S. ISCHIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ld.
S. S. KHANDALLA.

THE CONSIGNEES of MATCHES are requested to remove their cases from the Prince's Dock without delay, as they remain on the quay at their risk and expense.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1882.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,
From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB,	OPOPONAX,
WHITE ROSE,	JASMIN,
FORGET-ME-NOT,	KISS-ME-QUICK,
YLANG YLANG.	FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.
SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.
BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. COLABA, 1,460 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th August, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 20th August, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on SATURDAY, 19th August, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 14th August, 1882. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW SEASON'S CROP, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
ROUGH SCOTCH OATMEAL,
in 2 lb. Tins.
CASH EIGHT ANNAS.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited).

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints ,, ,, 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
	,, 250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	.. ,, 100	1	12
	,, 250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	.. ,, 100	1	12
	,, 250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	.. ,, 100	2	0
	,, 250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	.. ,, 100	2	0
	,, 250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	.. ,, 100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	.. ,, 100	2	4
	,, 250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	.. ,, 100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in cow's milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.
Small Bottles ....Re.	0 14
Large Bottles .... ,,	1 8

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION !

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and the public as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label with a caution label on the reverse and a Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the mettalic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour as to be now familarly known as "Glenlivet," "Treacher's Glenlivet," "Glenlivet Whisky," "Treacher's Whisky," "Treacher's Glenlivet Whisky" and "Heart-Labelled Whisky," the Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR'S
REVISED CATALOGUE OF
SPECIAL CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS,
COMMON DOMESTIC REMEDIES,
INVALID APPLIANCES,
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,
TOILET REQUISITES
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,

IS now ready, and may be had free on application, or sent post free to any part of India.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHARE LIST of the BOMBAY TILE COMPANY, LIMITED, will remain OPEN until the 19th instant for Mofussil applicants only.
Bombay, 11th August, 1882.

EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.
NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS AND AGENTS.

FIRE ENGINES can be had of our own make and design on shortest notice.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co.,
Defences Works, Mazagon.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees FIFTY per share out of the profits realized by the Company, during the half year ending 30th June, 1882, will be payable to the shareholders at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August, 1882, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Bombay time).

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share certificates when applying for their dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to 23rd August, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 14th August, 1882. Secretary.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August instant, at half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz. :—

1. To receive and adopt the audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Westlake in place of Mr. Frank Chalk, resigned.
4. To appoint an Auditor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to 30th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,
Bombay, 15th August, 1882. Managers.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of COOKS, &c., under Schedules Nos. 21 A and 52, to the Commissariat Departments, Bombay and Deolalee, the former from 1st September, 1882, to 31st March, 1883, and the latter from 15th September, 1882, to 31st May, 1883.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Deolalee on 24th August, 1882, at 1 p.m.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at either of the above offices.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money, viz. 2½ per cent. on estimated value of the contract, in Treasury receipt.

No earnest money in cash will be received. Further security on acceptance of the tender may be furnished in cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 8th August, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT.

SUPPLY of CATTLE and SHEEP for SLAUGHTER under Schedule No. 1, BEEF and MUTTON under Schedule No. 2, HIRED DRAUGHT BULLOCKS under Schedule No. 4, HIRED TONNAGE and CONVEYANCE of COAL under Schedule No. 5, DRAWING, CONVEYING and DISTRIBUTING WATER under Schedule No. 6, and HOSPITAL CLOTHING and BEDDING under Schedule No. 7, to the Commissariat Department at Aden, for the year 1883.

Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Aden for supplies as per Schedules Nos. 1, 2 and 4 on 6th September, 1882, and for supplies as per Schedules Nos. 5, 6 and 7 on 8th September, 1882, at 10-30 a.m. (local time), when they will be opened and rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Forms of tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at Aden Commissariat office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any tender.

No tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on estimated value of the contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received. Further security on acceptance of the tender may be furnished in cash or Government Loan Papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the contract.

E. OSTREHAN, Lieut.-Colonel,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 8th August, 1882.

AMERICAN BRAND
"VANITY FAIR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES,
Manufactured by W. S. KEMBALL & Co. of New York.

THESE are prepared from the best Virginia leaf, unsurpassed for purity, delicacy and excellence. The following kinds are always kept in stock :—

"FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR" CIGARETTES made of very clear and fine Virginia	...Re. 1 12	per 100
"NEW VANITY FAIR" CIGARETTES, a mixture of Turkish and Virginia ..	1 12	,, 100
"THE THREE KINGS" CIGARETTES, a mixture of Virginia, Turkish and Pinque, makes a very fine smoke	2 0	,, 100
"VANITY FAIR" TOBACCO, flake cut and adapted for pipe smoking, in tins of ¼ lb. 12 as., ½ lb. Re. 1-6 and 1 lb.	2 4	
"FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR" TOBACCO, long cut and more particularly adapted for Cigarette rolling, although used as pipe smoking, in tins ¼ lb. 12 as., ½ lb. Re. 1-6, and 1 lb.	2 4	
"OLD GOLD" TOBACCO, curly cut, in tins ¼ lb. 12 as., ½ lb. Re. 1-6, and 1 lb. ..	2 4	
"JACK AND JILL" TOBACCO, curly cut, in tins ¼ lb. 10 as., and ½ lb. ...	1 0	

Wholesale Depôt,
WARDEN & CO., 35, Meadow Street, Bombay.
Retail at
B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

IMPERIAL FAMILY MIXTURE TEA of this season, from Col. Hawes' Estate, is the best Tea for Family use. Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, Re. 1 per lb. Try it once, you will try it always. MAJU & Co., Sole Agents, 22, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

NO SEWING-MACHINE has ever equalled the high excellency of Singer's Sewing-machines. Beware of imitation machines sold under various names by other shopkeepers. All information and illustrated catalogues post free. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GIBRALTAR SHERRY, per doz. Rs. 18, at B. PHILLIPS & Co.'s BRANCH, 17, Church Gate-street.

BREAKFAST CLARET, per doz. quarts Rs. 10, at B. PHILLIPS & Co.'s BRANCH, 17, Church Gate-street.

THE PHARMACY of B. PHILLIPS & Co. is OPEN at ALL HOURS for the dispensing of Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes.

FOR SALE, a HORSE and DOG-CART complete, Rs. 260. Horse only Rs. 150. Address P. O., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

JUST RECEIVED, FANCY TIN TOYS, large collection to choose from.—BARTON & Co., CHURCH GATE-STREET, Bombay.

WANTED, a good second-hand English SADDLE complete; must be light and in good order, also double bridle. Address, N. L., care of this office.

WANTED, for camp work, a SOORTEE BOY, must be a good personal and table servant. Pay Rs. 20. Address, with copies of certificates, T. D., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BERLIN BEER "MOABIT."—Further shipment to hand, in superb condition. Rs. 22 per case of 4 doz. quarts. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED, one or two AUSTRALIAN BARMAIDS: none other need apply. G. G., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street, Tailors and Outfitters. Suits Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15 to 28, material all wool.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

RUINART'S Champagne, green seal, established 1791. Magnums, Rs. 98 per doz.; quarts, Rs. 50 per doz.; pints, Rs. 26 per doz. Apply Ewart, Latham & Co.

J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S EDINBURGH WHISKY, Rs. 26 per dozen. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co., 3, Church Lane.

H. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD'S Amontillado SHERRY, Rs. 28 per doz.; Vino de Puro, Rs. 24 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM and Co.

BASS'S Champagne Ale, bull-dog brand, bottled by R. Porter and Co., first prize at Melbourne Intl. Exhibition. In cases 4 doz. quarts Rs. 5-6 per doz 6; dozen pints Rs. 3-6 per doz. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE—FRESH ARRIVALS.—Pilsner BEER in qts. at Rs. 5-12, pts. Rs. 3-8 per doz.; St. Pauli Beer in qts. at Rs. 6-4, pts. Rs. 4 per doz. Apply to SIGG-SULZER & Co.

SOCKS for TROOPS, POLICE and for wear, generally with ammunition and shooting boots, strongly recommended. Apply for samples to Wm. WATSON and Co., Army Agents, Bombay.

THE American Steam Laundry Co.—Private Washing undertaken at following rates per month :—Bachelors Rs. 5. Married couples without family, Rs. 12; with family Rs. 3 extra per member. Perfect cleanliness and no destruction to clothes guaranteed; collection and delivery by Co.'s own vans.

FOR BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, ICES, TEA and COFFEE, WINES & SPIRITS, &c. PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of novelties characterised by elegance, neatness, and taste they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

BRACELETS—	
Plain and worked Gold, various handsome patterns	from Rs. 36 to 250
Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	from 85 to 500
BROOCHES—	
Plain and worked Gold, novel shapes	from 36 to 85
Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, Turquoise, &c.	from 50 to 100
Tiger Claws, beautifully mounted	from 58 to 80
EARRINGS—	
Stud, different patterns	from 10-8 to 28
Do. Jewelled, Pearls and Diamonds	from 25 to 70
Do. Single Diamond	from 45 to 200
Miniature	from 20 to 34
Do. Jewelled	from 30 to 70
Worked Gold	from 25 to 80
Do. Jewelled with Corals, Pearls	from 25 to 70
Tiger Claw, handsome mounted	from 58 to 70
LOCKETS—	
Bright or Dead Gold	from 22-8 to 100
Engraved Gold	from 25 to 100
Fancy Patterns, Filbert, Almond, Book, &c.	from 20 to 80
Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, Corals, &c.	from 20 to 225
Tiger Claw, very handsome	from 90 to 100
Gentlemen's Lockets, set with Onyx, Sardonyx, &c.	from 27 to 100
Mourning, Enamelled, &c.	from 16 to 85
COLLARETTES—	
Very handsome designs, many novelties...	from 150 to 250
NECKLETS—	
Various Patterns	from 40 to 250
SUITES OF JEWELLERY—	
Comprising Bracelet, Brooch and Earrings	from 200 to 335
Do. do. Jewelled...	from 315 to 500
Consisting of Locket, Necklet and Earrings	from 180 to 560
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY—	
Comprising Brooch and Earrings	from 45 to 130
Do. Jewelled...	from 54 to 280
Consisting of Locket and Earrings	from 150 to 200
Brooch Pendant and Earrings	from 126 to 200
RINGS—	
Ladies' Jewelled, Plain Gipsy	from 31 to 280
Do. Tablet	from 20 to 120
Do. Half-Hoop	from 27 to 250
Do. Single Stone Brilliant, Claw or Gipsy setting ...	from 70 to 150
Gentlemen's Plain Gold, very fashionable	from 28 to 80
Do. Signet	from 32 to 80
Do. Single Diamonds, Gipsy Setting	from 90 to 250
Snake Rings, Plain Gold or Jewelled	from 25 to 100
Wedding, Victoria and Alexandra Patterns	from 15 to 25
Keeper, engraved in various styles	from 12 to 20

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PROSPECTUS OF THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

To be registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882.

CAPITAL Rs. 9,60,000.
Divided into 38,400 Shares of Rs. 25 each.

THE ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited, London, guarantee for the period of five years a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum upon the first issue of 19,200 Shares to be allotted in Bombay.

A Deposit of Rs. 5 per share will be payable on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and the balance of Rs. 10 per share on the 15th September 1882.

If no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned without deduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment, and of the balance payable on the 15th September.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. W. M. MACAULAY, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., Member of the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, and Chairman Chamber of Commerce.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., Chairman, Bombay Fire Insurance Company, Bombay Ice Company, Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Member of the Corporation, Justice of the Peace.
J. JEFFERSON, Esq., Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, Solicitor, High Court.
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY, Esq., Member of the Bombay Port Trust.
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN KHOTE, Esq., Member of the Corporation and Town Council, Chairman of the Jewraz Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
J. G. RUSSELL, Esq., Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., Director the Standard Life Assurance Company.
Major CHARLES H. STRUTT, Managing Director, Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, London, and Director of the Indian and Oriental Electric Storage Works Company, London.
CLEMENT D. LEGGATT, Esq., Agent and Attorney of the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited. London (representing Vendors), and General Manager in India and Ceylon.

BANKERS.
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN.
SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.
Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY and Co.
AUDITORS.
Mr. JEHANGIR GOOSTADJI.
OFFICES.
Elphinstone Buildings, Bombay.

1. This Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring from the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of London—
   a. Their Telephone Exchanges now working in Bombay and Kurrachee and all the machinery, apparatus, appliances, plant and good-will appertaining thereto respectively, and also machinery, apparatus and appliances sufficient for the requirements of 150 additional subscribers.
   b. An assignment of the exclusive right to use the Patents of which they are now possessed in the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Hyderabad, Deccan, with power to assign to Native States, and an assignment also of the Government and Municipal Licenses enabling them to exercise such rights, in the town and harbour of Bombay and at Kurrachee.

The Licenses for the town and harbour of Bombay and the town and harbour of Kurrachee are granted by the Government of India for periods of 31 years from the years 1881 and 1882 respectively.

2. The object of the Company is to carry on the business so acquired and to extend the same to all or any parts of the said Presidency, and as may be deemed expedient for the interests of the Company.

3. The price to be paid to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of London, for the acquisition of their business patent rights and Government Licenses, apparatus, plant, and good-will is Rs. 7,20,000.

4. Half of this sum is to be paid in cash and the other half in fully paid-up shares of this Company to the number of 14,400.

5. The first issue of shares (to be called A shares) will be made to the number of 19,200. Upon all these shares the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, will guarantee a dividend for the first five years at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

6. This guarantee will not extend to the remaining 4,800 shares (to be called B shares) and the same will not be issued at present, but will be held in reserve by the Company, it being calculated that the subscriptions for the A guaranteed shares will, after payment in cash of half the purchase money to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, provide ample capital for the working of the Company.

7. During the continuance of the period of the abovementioned guarantee, the net annual profits of the Company shall be available in each year as follows :—
   1. Towards payment in the first instance of the guaranteed dividend of 8 per cent. to the holders of the guaranteed A shares.
   2. Towards repayment in the next instance to the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of the amount which may have been paid by them under their guarantee to meet any deficiency that may have arisen during any preceding year.
   3. And next towards payment of a dividend of 8 per cent. upon the 14,400 Vendors' shares.
   4. The surplus of such profits, after the above claims have been discharged, to be available for division equally between all the shareholders of the Company.

8. After the expiration of the period of guarantee of 8 per cent. for five years, the net profits will be divided equally between *all* the shareholders for the time being of the Company.

9. A royalty of ten per cent. on the gross receipts is payable to the Government of India under their License. The Governor-General of India reserves to himself power to purchase the business of the Company in manner mentioned in the License at a price to be fixed by arbitration (in case of difference).

10. The Vendors will assign to this Company an agreement, dated the 28th November 1881, with the Municipality of Bombay, which enables the Vendors to erect lines of Telephone in, over or through the public streets of Bombay, also an agreement, dated 24th January, 1882, with Messrs. Fraser and Miller, to supply iron brackets on favorable terms; also a lease of office premises, dated 30th November, 1881, and made between Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., and the Vendors. The only other agreements are two agreements between the Secretaries and Vendors respectively, one agreement being embodied in two letters dated respectively the 3rd August, 1882, and the other agreement being dated 8th August, 1882; and also n agreement dated the 10th August, 1881, between the Vendors and C. D. Leggatt, Esq.

11. Under an arrangement recently made with the Municipality, a Telephone Exchange is to be erected to connect the Municipal Offices with all Fire and Police stations in Bombay.

12. The patent rights restricted to the Bombay Presidency, to be assigned to the Company by the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, are those known as the Bell, Edison and Gower-Bell Patents.

The title of the Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, of London, to such rights and to all the premises to be assigned or made over by them to this Company is to be taken as satisfactory.

13. The Oriental Telephone Company, Limited, London, will bear the expenses of forming this Company down to allotment of shares.

14. The operations to be carried out by the Company in Bombay, under, or in relation to, the authority of the License, granted by the Viceroy of India in Council, will include the following :—
   a. The establishment of District Exchanges, for the purpose of connecting subscribers with each other in each District of Bombay.
   b. The establishment, under special Government Licenses, of private lines of Telephone, thus affording direct and instant communication independently of that through the Central, or any District Exchange.
   c. The establishment of Open Exchanges in addition to those which already are being established at Colaba and at the Prince's Dock.
   d. The obtaining from the Government of India Telephone Licenses (in terms similar to those already granted,) for any cities and towns within the Presidency of Bombay.
   e. The sale of instruments, apparatus, and meterials to any Company, Corporation, or persons, in any city or town in the Bombay Presidency.
   f. The construction and maintenance, at a fixed annual rent, or upon such terms as may be deemed expedient, of lines of Telephone, under Licenses to be obtained from the Government of India, in any cities or towns in the Bombay Presidency.
   g. The sale or lease of all or any of the patent rights acquired from the Vendors, to any Company, Corporation or persons in the Bombay Presidency, or to any Native States or Native Potentates.

15. Licenses for any of the towns, cities, or districts of the Bombay Presidency will, in all cases, when required, be applied for by this Company. The Government of India have informed the Vendors that they are prepared to grant such Licenses when applied for.

16. As regards the existing business to be at once taken over by the Company, it may be stated that the first Bombay Exchange was opened on the 1st of February last.

There are nearly 100 subscribers to the Exchanges, all of whom will be in connection so soon as the Police and Municipal lines are completed, besides which Open Exchanges are about to be established at the Piece-goods Bazaar, the Copper Bazaar, Malabar Hill and other points.

The estimated earnings of each Open Exchange is taken at Rs. 10 per diem, which estimate is believed to be a most moderate one, and, judging by experience obtained in other countries, it is thought that from this source alone an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum may be safely reckoned on. The Company is prepared to connect all vessels in Dock with their respective Agents at a fixed charge of Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per vessel for each visit to the port, and from this source an annual income of Rs. 5,000 may be expected.

From Subscribers and from Open Exchanges and from Ship connection, a gross income of Rs. 50,000 per annum is anticipated.

It is believed that an addition of 150 Subscribers to the present list may be counted upon within a comparatively short time, and this addition should be sufficient to insure a return of 8 per cent. upon the whole of the Capital of the Company with payment of all expenses. An additional source of profit will be derived from the disposal of the patent rights of the Company in other cities and towns in the Presidency of Bombay.

In London at the end of the first year subscribers numbered about sixty including several free connections, such as those of the Directors, Bankers, and Accountants of the Company.

By the end of the second year, the value of Telephonic communication, and the mode of using it, having become more widely known, the number of Subscribers had increased *fourfold*, and at the pre-

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THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.—(*Continued*).

sent time the subscribers number some 2,000. The business of the London Company (The United Telephone Company, who work with the Edison-Bell and Gower-Bell patents), continues to increase rapidly, and, as is well known, is of a very remunerative and valuable character.

17. All plant, materials and apparatus, which may hereafter be required by this Company, in addition to that to be assigned to the Company, will be supplied to them by the Oriental Telephone Company, London, on equitable terms. The services of a skilled and competent staff, sufficient for the present operations of the Company in Bombay, are all ready to hand.

18. The results already obtained by working the Telephone in Bombay, the results obtained by its working elsewhere, the rapidly increasing business and importance of this port, the extent and activity of commerce in Bombay, and the size and wealth of its population, in the Directors' opinion, justify the brightest anticipations regarding the prospects of this Company.

19. As to the success of the Telephone elsewhere, it may be mentioned that the share capital of the United Telephone Company is £500,000, of which £400,000 is issued in £5 shares. Ten per cent. was divided amongst the shareholders in the first year of the Company's existence, and the £5 shares have now a value of £15 each, equivalent to a 200 per cent. premium.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Telephone Company, established in 1878 (an off-shoot of the United Telephone Company's) has a capital of £250,000. The present market value of its £1 shares is about £1-17 per share.

In Manchester and Liverpool there are numerous Telephone Exchanges, and Telephonic communication is established between the two cities, distant upwards of 40 miles from each other.

In all the large business towns of England, the Telephone has been established with success.

To instance the value put upon the Telephone Patent Rights, the Lancashire and Cheshire Company paid for the acquisition of their patent rights (their exercise being limited to those two counties) the sum of £110,000.

The National Telephone Company paid close upon £480,000 in cash and shares. The Consolidated Telephone Construction and Maintenance Company paid Mr. Gower and his associates for the sole right to manufacture his instruments, and for the good-will £137,000 in cash and shares. The above instances could be multiplied indefinitely.

On the Continent of Europe, every town of commercial importance has a Telephone Exchange. In Paris, there are upwards of 1,000 subscribers to the Central Exchange, and a large number of Subsidiary Exchanges. In Belgium the Telephone is extensively used: in Antwerp alone, a town of about 130,000 inhabitants, there are 800 subscribers. In Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Russia, the Telephone enterprise is making rapid strides.

In America, where the Telephone was invented, almost every town of any pretension has a Telephone Exchange. The American Bell Telephone Company, the first Telephone Company established (in the year 1878) with a present capital of £1,200,000, pays dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on its total capital, AND AS ONLY £300,000 HAVE BEEN PAID UP, THE DIVIDEND IS EQUAL TO 28 PER CENT. PER ANNUM. This net annual revenue amounts to £120,000 sterling, and is derived in great part from royalties on instruments let to Subsidiary Companies. In America, the use of the Telephone is by no means confined to commercial affairs, but is very extensively used in, and between private houses, and for all ordinary social purposes.

The Telephone is as yet hardly out of its infancy, but experience has already proved its extraordinary and helpful influence in almost every relation of life, and it seems safe to predict that as the Telephone is developed, that influence will be increased to an immeasurable extent.

PROSPECTUSES and FORMS OF APPLICATION can be obtained from the COMPANIES' OFFICES or from the office of Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY and Co., or the Office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, the Solicitors of the Company, where all the agreements abovementioned and the Government Licenses may be seen.

Dated 10th August, 1882.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON,
Sole Proprietors in the East of the Master Patents of Bell, Edison, and Gower-Bell.
CAPITAL, £300,000.
CHAIRMAN.

JOHN PENDER, Esq., M.P., Chairman Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, 18, Arlington Street, Piccadilly, W.

DIRECTORS.

Sir ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., &c.
Sir JULIUS VOGEL, K.C.M.G., late Premier of New Zealand, 135, Cromwell Road, S.W.
Professor THOMAS ALVA EDISON.
Hon'ble GARDINER G. HUBBARD, Deputy Chrirman of the International Bell Telephone Company, Limited; and a Director of the American Bell Telephone Company, 36, Coleman Street, E.C.
JOHN P. BIGELOW, Esq., late Fiscal Agent of the U. S. Treasury Department, 133, Cromwell Road, S.W.
JAMES PENDER, Esq.
PATRICK CARNEGY, Esq., C.I.E., late Commissioner Land Revenue, Oude, India, Ellery Court, Upper Norwood.
Sir WILLIAM THOMSON, LL.D., F.R.S., M.I.C.E., Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, Consulting Electrician and *ex-officio* Member of the Board of Directors.
Professor ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.
WILLIAM W. CARGILL, Esq., late Director of Railways and Telegraphs in Japan, Lancaster Lodge, Campden Hill, London.
Colonel GOURAUD, a Director of the United Telephone Company, Limited, The Woodlands, Benlah Hill, Surrey.

SECRETARY : W. G. HALL, Esq.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Ld.

No.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
(To be retained by the Bankers or Secretaries and Agents.*)

This Form should be sent intact to the Bankers or Secretaries and Agents.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF
THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,
Having paid to your Bankers (the Bombay Bank) the sum of __________, being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share, I request that you will allot me __________ Shares of Rs. 25 each in your Company, and I hereby agree to accept the said Shares, or any smaller number which you may allot to me, and I agree to make the further payments thereon (as hereunder noted), and I request you to place my name on the Register of Shareholders in respect of the Shares which may be allotted to me.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Signature __________
Name (in full) __________
Address (in full) __________
Profession or Business __________ } These particulars must be written legibly.
Date __________ 1882.

The Rs. 25 per Share are payable—Rs. 5 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment, and Rs. 10 on the 15th September, 1882.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Ld.

No.

BANKERS' RECEIPT.
(To be returned to the Applicant.)

RECEIVED the __________ day of __________ 1882, on account of the BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED, from __________ the sum of Rs. __________ being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on application for __________ Shares of Rs. 25 each.

For
Rs. : :

FOR THE BANK OF BOMBAY,
____
Accountant.

* The Bankers of the Company are THE BOMBAY BANK. The Secretaries and Agents are Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

THIN WOOLLEN CLOTHING
FOR THE RAINS.

DAY OR LOUNGE SUITS,
Fancy Angola or Summer Home Spuns ... ...Rs. 36 to Rs. 48

VISITING COATS,
Blue or Black, Fancy Diagonal Matt and Crape Cloth ...Rs. 36 to Rs. 42

FROCK COATS,
Blue or Black, in all the materials now worn ...Rs. 42 to Rs. 55

TROUSERS,
A large Selection of the latest Productions in Cashmere,
Fine Angola, &c., for general or special wear ...Rs. 16 to Rs. 22

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-money.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL. BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

. A RETURN of 15 PER CENT. is allowed on, Mills, &c.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian posta[ge] one anna. Published on the first of every mont[h] the *Bombay Gazette* office

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NOTICES.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

READING ROOM.

VISITORS to BOMBAY can see the following papers in Messrs. THACKER and Co.'s Saloon on the arrival of the Overland mail, and are invited to pass a spare half hour in so doing, the papers being filed for their convenience :—

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
GRAPHIC.
PUNCH.
ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & DRAMATIC NEWS.
TRUTH.
VANITY FAIR.
WORLD.
ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE.
FIELD.
OVERLAND MAIL.
HOME NEWS.
QUEEN.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

AMERICAN NOVELTIES,
NICE, CHEAP AND DURABLE.

Bicycle Bells, Nickel ... ...
Do. Head Lamps ... ...
Champagne Nippers, Nickel ...
Door Springs ... ...
Corkscrews ... ... from
Garden Syringes, Brass, Rose a
Patent Pad-locks, Nickel Plate
Pencils, Copying Ink ..
Railway Key, Key-ring and
Tooth-picks, perfumed, in
Fifteen Puzzles
Whistles ...
Wire Sponge Baske
Watch-keys, adjusta
Folding Tables
Novelty Tools...
Tea Bells, bron
,, ,, Nick
Wooden Bra
Iron Coffee
Card Cou
Coffee
Picnic
Ham
Le
G

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

THE transactions in Exports during the past week have perhaps been the smallest on record. The only available tonnage is by the mail steamers for London and the Adriatic Ports, and although there is a moderate demand for Liverpool, no steamers are available, as in addition to those already taken up by Government for the Egyptian Expedition, others are wanted, and the rates paid are too tempting for owners to refuse, although shippers are ready to pay 37s. 6d. per ton, which for this season of the year is high. So long as this scarcity of tonnage continues, we cannot look for any increase in the purchases here of Cotton, Seeds, and Wheat, which have been insignificant, notwithstanding fairly favourable accounts from the Home markets. Crop reports in this Presidency are on the whole good, but the accounts from Bengal are quite the reverse. Our Import trade continues healthy, although the amount of business doing on the spot in Manchester goods is only moderate, but for forward delivery to meet next season's requirements there is a good enquiry.

MONEY.—There is no change to report, the market keeps very quiet, and until the export business of the Ports increases in volume, rates are at all events not likely to advance. The Bank of Bombay return for week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Rs. 1,09,348	Increase.
Public Deposits at Branches	1,91,500	Decrease.
Other Deposits	2,60,892	Increase.
Post Bills	1,329	Decrease.
Cash Credits undrawn	23,101	Decrease.
Government and other authorized Securities	79,327	Decrease.
Cash Credits on Security of Government Papers	15,152	Decrease.
Loans on Security of Government Papers	97,987	Decrease.
Current Accounts overdrawn	3,120	Decrease.
Bills Discounted	6,11,110	Increase.
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	74,181	Increase.
Cash and Currency Notes	3,44,382	Decrease.

EXCHANGE.—The amount of House Paper offering during the past week has necessarily been very small, and must continue so as long as the dead-lock in our export trade continues. For remittance there has been some little demand for the mail, but the fluctuations in rates during the week have been insignificant, the previous level having been maintained by the sales of Council drafts which were allotted again on Wednesday last at 1s. 8d. per rupee. Bar Silver throughout has remained steady at 51⅝d. per oz.

We now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 8d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 5 32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,, ...	2·13¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has kept very steady throughout the week, surprisingly so considering the adverse political influences at work. There are buyers of Fours at Rs. 100½ and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 107¼.

SHARES.—This is the only market that has shown any signs of activity here during the week, and prices for almost all descriptions are higher than they were on last mail-day. Press and Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares have been most in demand, but some of the Miscellaneous Companies have also met with a good enquiry. The principal changes during the week have been as follows :—An advance of Rs. 25 per share in Alfred Manufacturing Co., Rs. 30 in Alliance, Rs. 20 in Jewraz Balloo and Khandeish, Rs. 50 in Madras United, Rs. 25 in Maneckjee Petits and in Press Companies, Rs. 35 in Akbar, Rs. 37½ in Berars, and Rs. 225 in Prince of Wales. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies Bombay Saw Mills have advanced Rs. 25, Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Rs. 10, and Kemp & Co. Rs. 10 per share.

PIECE-GOODS.—With continued favourable crop accounts, small shipments from home, and a firm Manchester market, prices here are well maintained, although the amount of business doing on the spot is only moderate. For forward delivery, however, there is a good enquiry, and as we are rapidly [redacted] changed hands at 6¼ to [redacted] Mule.

METALS.—In Copper a small business has been done at previous rates. The market is firm. The stock is light. In *Yellow Metal* a small business has been done at As. 4 decline. The market is quiet, but the stock is light. In *Iron*, of which stocks are now heavy, very little has been done, and prices are unchanged.

COALS.—The only business reported during the week has been a cargo of Laird's Welsh Hartley, by Breton Hall (s), now due, at Rs. 16½ per ton along side. There are buyers at current rates, but no sellers.

COTTON.—We can merely repeat our last week's advices. The market for export has been at a complete standstill owing to the absence of available tonnage, and the total purchases have only been a few hundred bales. Home telegrams continue to report firm markets, and prices are generally 1-16d per lb. higher than they were a week ago.

The *Receipts* from up-country to date show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1882.	1881	1880.
For the week	5,930	7,308	7,789
Since 1st September	1,760,171	1,207,520	1,158,044
Do. 1st January	1,509,992	1,062,539	1,040,050

The *Clearances for Sea* now total 1,374,496 bales since 1st January, as against 836,146 for the same period last year.

New Crop.—The up-country accounts continue most satisfactory, and an abundant yield is now confidently looked for.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Good Omra	Rs. 205	—5 11/32d.
F.G.F. do.	,, 198	—5 5/32d.
G.F. do.	,, 192	—5 1/32d.
Good Dhollera	,, 204	—5 5/16d.
F.G.F. do.	,, 197	—5 5/32d.
G.F. do.	,, 190	—4 31/32d.
Good Ginned Dharwar	,, 208	—5 13/32d.
Good Westerns	,, 195	—5 3/32d.
F.G.F. do.	,, 190	—4 31/32d.

WHEAT.—There is still no demand for export, but prices of all food-grains are dearer, and a further advance may be looked for until such time as all the Troops bound for Egypt have gone.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* remains steady at our last quotation of Rs. 5-8 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is in good demand at an advance of 1 anna per cwt., the ruling quotation being now Rs. 6-8 per cwt. In *Gingelly* a sale is reported of 500 candies for November delivery at Rs. 33½ per candy.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	7p. ct.	756½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840 xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
...a Bank	100,000	100	all	3 do.	172
...onal Bank of India	37,320	250	12½	2 do.	94

LAND COMPANIES.

...d	7,500	150	150	100	8*
...and, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
...Co.	4,000	3,600	2,925	Rs. 30	845
...Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	245

* For distribution.

...WAY COMPANIES.

..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	320 xd
..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
..	£18	196-5-15	do	

...ANIES.

...000	2,850 Rs. 50		1,125
...	all		500
...	all	18p.ct.	450
...	1,100	Rs. 70	1,175
...00	40		495
...	30 p. s.		600
...	37½		552½
...			86
...			1,112½
...			202½
...			1,250
...			2,800
...			600
...			480
...			52½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	240
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	146
New issue	..	100	70	..	107
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	30 p. s	600
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	780
Bhownuggur Mills ..	4,800	100	100	..	49
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,010
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	725
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	910
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	572½
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,126	500	all	Rs. 25	740
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,090
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,092½
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	202
Janer Ali Spin. Co. ...	600	500	500	50	690
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,095
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	995
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	15 p.s.	2,200xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 55	880
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 80	1,385
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	242½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,300
National Spinning......	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	870
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	930
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	720
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	325
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	61	1,330
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	990
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	Rs. 40	610
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	830
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	925

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills ..	00	1,000	1,000	100	510
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	140 / 135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,540
Do. New Shares ...		500	300	...	462½
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	4
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	85
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	9	465
Kemp & Co., Ld. ...	2,000	200	50	..	110
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	[redacted]			
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	[redacted]			
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	[redacted]			
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	[redacted]			
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ld.	30,000A	[redacted]			
Do.	1,000B	[redacted]			
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	[redacted]			
Treacher & Co., Ld....	2,000	[redacted]			
Thacker & Co., Ld....	1,000	[redacted]			
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	[redacted]			

PRICES OF BUL[redacted]

Sovereigns, each	[redacted]
Carolas	[redacted]
Mexican Dollars	[redacted]
Five-Franc Pieces	[redacted]
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	[redacted]
Gold Leaf	[redacted]
Bar Gold, 19 oz. English, 100 touch..	[redacted]
Australian Gold, 100 touch	[redacted]
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	[redacted]
Pekin Gold Bars	[redacted]

GOVERNMENT SECUR[redacted]

Four per cent.	[redacted]
Four-and-a-half per cent.	[redacted]
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loan	[redacted]
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House	[redacted]
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	[redacted]
Paris Municipal Loan	[redacted]
Port Trust Bonds	[redacted]

BANK OF BOMBA[redacted]

STATEMENT of the affairs of the [redacted] issued on the 12th August, as com[redacted] statement of 5th August :—

LIABITIES.	Au[redacted]
Proprietors' Capital	1,00[redacted]
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	23,[redacted]
Public Deposits at Head Office......	36,[redacted]
Do. do. at Branches......	11,[redacted]
Other Deposits	2,4[redacted]
Post Bills	[redacted]
Cash Credits, undrawn.........	5,[redacted]
	4,17,[redacted]
ASSETS.	
Govt. & other authorized Securities	56,9[redacted]
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	10,3[redacted]
Loans, on Security of do..........	28,6[redacted]
Current Accounts, overdrawn	[redacted]
Bills Discounted.........	1,15,1[redacted]
Stamps	[redacted]
Dead Stock .... Rs. 5,50,308	[redacted]
Amt. applied in reduction..2,35,000	[redacted]

[redacted]

Stamps	[redacted]	[redacted]
Sundries	6,8[redacted]	[redacted]
Cash at Head Office......	82,52,273 8 6	70,[redacted]
Do. at Branches	2,09,31,064 10 10	2,11,16,629 5 9
Rs...	7,91,63,651 2 8	7,95,61,018 8 2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Corinth, 1,659 tons, Captain C. White, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cardiff (15th July), brought a cargo of 2,257 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer St. Colomba, 1,442 tons, Captain P. Dunaresy, which arrived in harbour on the 12th instant from Calcutta (30th July), brought a general cargo and two deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine, 1,318 tons, Captain S. Souter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (16th July) with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg. and Mrs. Henderson and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. Turner, Mr. S. Flint, Mr. S. Ferth, Mr. J. C. Sukhie, Mrs. Mathews and four children, Mr. Murray, and Mr. J. Whelan.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
14	Clan Alpine (s)......	Souter	Liverpool, July 16.
	Sumatra(s).........	Fairtlough...	Hongkong.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Hampshire (s)	Jones	Suez.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Mecca, to Zanzibar, &c.
Steamer Bokhara, to China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
9	Clan Graham (s)...	Pratt	Liverpool, July 2.
	D. Westminster(s)	Scott	Cardiff, June 29.
	Rialto	Henderson...	R. Janeiro, June 13.
	Baron Aberdare..	Parkes.........	Hull, April 25.
	Sea Queen	Thurston	Calingapatam, July 28.
	Electro	Clark	Sourabaya, July 12.
10	Assam(s).........	Brady	London, July 5.
	Chittagong (s)	McKirdy......	Penang, Aug. 5.
	Scindia (s)	Stone	Rangoon, Aug. 5.
	California (s)......	Young	Glasgow, July 5.
	Egbert (s)	Blacklock ...	Calcutta, Aug. 6.
	Yarkand	Callander ...	Mauritius, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 9.—Steamers Cascapedia, Curlew and Reliance, and Ship Polynesian.

Aug. 10.—Steamers Medina and City of London. Ship Star of Persia.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FROM GLASGOW.

Ischia (s)—5 packages hams and 2 packages bacon, Green and Read.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ischia (s)—41 bales papers, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood.

FROM LONDON.

Pekin (s)—2 hogsheads brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Dryburg Abbey (s)—5 cases marble papers, Keekabhoy Abdoola.
Ganges (s)—4 cases toys, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Khandalla (s)—20 bales straw boards, 2 cases pipes, and 2 cases printed books, Bhicoo Sazba and Co; 5 cases toys, Benn, Ashley and Co; 3 cases french polish, Abdoolcader Abdoolhoosein; 44 bales printing paper, Nuzerally Surufally and Co; 10 bales wall papers and 30 drums turpentine, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 5 cases varnish and 4 cases paint, Tyebally Moola Tazkhan; 45 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikally; 6 cases champagne, Manuckjee Jamsetjee; 100 cases champagne, B. and A. Hormasjee; 10 cases champagne, Geo Lockhart and Co; 10 cases port, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 14.

FOR LONDON.

Sutlej (s)—200 cwts horns, Janmahomed and Peerbhoy; 200 cwts horns, Khan Mahomed Nensey; 36 bales skins, Esmall Gangjee and Co; 8 bales skins, Rumjun Canjee and Co; 25 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Empire (s)—4,500 cwts linseed, 2,500 cwts poppyseed, 750 cwts rapeseed, and 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Colaba (s)—380 bales cotton, Bhimjee Munjee; 200 bales cotton, P. Chrystal and Co; 200 bales cotton, C. Rustomjee Sethhna.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bokhara (s)—15 bales twist, F. S. Mehta.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara (s)—31 cwts sandalwood, D. Pestonjee; 8 bales cotton, Oodymull Dhudha; 105 bales cotton, Geolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 38 bales cotton, Dewkurn Ramkoovar; 51 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhookun; 85 bales twist, D. Pestonjee; 80 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza; 19 bales twist, A. Sorabjee.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

265-82—Payne and G—Jaitha Akha and others vs Vullibhoy Cassumbhoy Natha—M. H. Khan.
288-82—Hearn, C. and L—James Hill and others vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Dubash—Hore C. and B.

Long Cause.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdoola Succoor and another—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

79-82—Jefferson, B. and D—Lukhmidas Khimjee and another vs Hurridas Doongersey.
254-82—Payne and G—Morarjee Huridas and another vs Charles Willmott—A. F. Turner.
303-80—J. C. Cama—Toolseyram Bahinajee Fadkay and another vs Rajaram Wittojee Tambay and others—Hore, C. and B.; Shapurjee and T.; Prescot and W.; and in person—Part heard.
200-81—Smith and F.—Dewjee Mooljee vs Runchordass Khetsey—Hore, C. and B.
557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadass vs Punjarilall Kashiramjee and another—Tyebjee and D.
356-81—In person (a pauper)—Sonabai vs Hurryshunker Bhaskerjee and others—In person.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LATHAM.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

148-81—Shapurji and T—Khoja Allibhoy Suchoobhoy and another vs Tricumdas Lowji—Smith and F. Part-heard.
161-81—Payne and G.—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Henry Clapham and others—Prescot and W.
446-81—Tyabjee and D.—Lalbhoy Manoredass vs Bhugwandass Cursondass—M. M. Munshi.
431-81—Payne and G—Hajiani Hajrabai vs L. W. G. Rivett Carnac—Tobin and R.
447-81—M. H. Khan—Dewabai vs Meya Hassum Bhicoo—In Person.
455-81—Smith and F.—Morarjee Dewjee vs. Jamsetjee Bazonjee Chocksi and an other—Payne and G.
98-80—Pestonjee K.—C. A. Turner vs Mohunlal Tacker sey—Nanu and H.
184-82—Tyebjee and D—Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook vs Jamaajee Hormusjee Boga—Pestonjee K.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 13.

[redacted], Surg., on leave, from Baroda.
[redacted]dergast, Col., 2nd Madras Cavalry, on leave, [redacted]m Bellary.
[redacted]rley, Major, R. Fusiliers, on leave, from [redacted]lary.
[redacted], Major Genl., Staff, on duty, from Jubbulpore.

AUGUST 14.

[redacted]ley, Col., 6th Bombay N. I., on leave, from [redacted]abad.
[redacted], Vet. Surg., on duty, from Bellary.
[redacted]er, Lieut., W. Yorkshire, on duty, from [redacted]land.
[redacted]d, Lieut. Col., R. H. A., on duty, from Bangalore.
[redacted]rson, Vet. Surg., on duty, from Bangalore.
[redacted]es, Major, Staff Corps, on leave.
[redacted], Col., Leicester, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
[redacted]erson, Surg., from leave, from England.
[redacted]r, Lieut., K. O. Borderers, from leave, from [redacted]land.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 13.

[redacted]s, Major, N. Staffordshire, from leave, to [redacted]rachee.
[redacted], Surg. Major, on duty, to Poona.
[redacted]ey, Lieut. Col., R. A., from leave, to Kirkee.
[redacted], Major, R. A., from leave, to Khandalla.

[redacted]MBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
[redacted]t.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, August 15.

[redacted] notified for information that copies of the [redacted]ectus of the Central Rifle Meeting can be had [redacted]d-quarters. Price—annnas eight per copy. [redacted]bers who propose taking part in the Central Meeting are requested to send in their names [redacted]d-quarters to allow of arrangements being for Camp equipage, &c., &c.

[redacted] Competition for D Company's "Challenge Cup" [redacted]e fired for at Colaba Range on Wednes[redacted]ext, the 16th inst., at 4-30 p. m. (Bombay [redacted]

[redacted]e will be drill every morning until further [redacted] for recruits at the Head-quarters at 6-30 [redacted]Bombay time).

[redacted]e will be parade at the Town Hall on Wed[redacted] next, the 16th inst., at 9 p.m. (Bombay time). [redacted]mbers are requested to attend.

[redacted]ollowing members having joined are taken [redacted] strength of the corps from this date and [redacted] to "D" Company :—Vols. C. A. Beyts and J. [redacted]niera.

[redacted]rder,

W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

[redacted]SSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

[redacted]procity, Jones—Liverpool, April 25.
[redacted]ice Worsley, Morgans—Liverpool, May 20.
[redacted] Evans—Liverpool, May 23.
[redacted] York, May 24.
[redacted] York, May 27.
[redacted]l, June 3.
[redacted]ol, June 9.
[redacted]verpool, June 11.
[redacted]l, June 20.
[redacted], June 20.
[redacted]via Cardiff, July 18.
[redacted]Liverpool, July 18.
[redacted]iverpool, loading.
[redacted]rpool, loading.
[redacted]Boston via Zanzibar loading.
[redacted]rk.

[redacted]TPORTS.

[redacted]—Galle, August 2.
[redacted] Point and Mauritius, load[redacted]
[redacted]ein, loading—Timber.

[redacted]MERS.

[redacted]LY DUE.

[redacted]Trieste and Venice—Left Suez [redacted]
[redacted]yne—Left Suez Canal July 31.
[redacted]—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal [redacted]
[redacted]ull via Birkenhead—Left Suez [redacted]
[redacted]a—Left Suez Canal August 2.
[redacted]enice—Left Suez Canal August 5.
[redacted]ugust, 22 p.m.
[redacted]Calcutta.
1111 Eg[redacted]Calcutta.
2102 Australia, Anderson—Calcutta—At Colombo Aug. 12.

EXPECTED.

1850 Clan Stuart, Pratt—Liverpool via Glasgow and Cape, July 1.
1056 Knight Templar, Johnson—Tyne, July 1—Via Leghorn.
1072 Prior, Stephenson—Cardiff, July 10—Via Port Said.
1585 Clan Campbell, Brown—Mauritus via Cape—Sailed from Liverpool July 15.
1285 Delhi—Tyne—July 19.
1284 Ixia, Smith—Tyne, July 24.
2252 Rohilla, Barratt—London, July 26.
2271 Mirzapore, Perrins—Sydney, July 26.
1189 Inflexible, Cumming—Sunderland, July 29.
1452 Italia, Allen—Liverpool, July 29.
1500 Clan Maclean, Barham—Liverpool, August 3.
1302 Adirondack, Watson—Liverpool, August 5.
1064 Tuscany, Gough—Liverpool, August 5.
1734 Rydall Hall, Shaw—Liverpool, August 5.
1912 Kaeros, Simpson—Cardiff, August 9.
1512 Ramleh, Cunningham—Tyne, August 11.
2021 Victoria, Murray—Glasgow.
1913 Recta, Ross—Moulmein.
— Storra Lee, Clark.
1852 Abissinia, Gar'no—Genoa.
1395 Daphne, Doncich—China.
1528 Olympia, Carter—Glasgow.
1985 Verona, Ashdown—London.
1485 Cameo, Collins—Cape.
1423 Congo, Williams—Cape.
1814 Orion, Mahorcich—Trieste.
3800 Pandora (New), Sturli—Trieste.
1091 Scotsman, Wallace—East London.
1494 Athens, Dwyer—Cardiff.
1979 Bombay (New), Holloway—Cardiff.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR DUNKIRK.

1375 Empiro (s), Davies.

FOR MOULMEIN.

780 Peeress, Short.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1309 L. L. Sturges, Linnekin.

FOR COAST & CALCUTTA.

1460 Colaba (s), Henderson.

FOR JEDDAH, &c.

1349 Clan Alpine (s), Soutar.

FOR CHINA.

1775 Bokhara (s), Weighell.

GOVERNMENT TRANSPORTS.

2880 Bancoora, Henderson—No. 1—Sailed for Egypt on July 22.
1945 Malda (s), Brown—No. 2.
2159 Peshwa—No. 3—Sailed for Aden on July 26.
4043 Merton Hall, Verrill—No. 4—Sailed for Egypt on August 5.
1675 Sicily Hetherington—No. 5—Sailed for Egypt on August 6.
2612 Clan Macdonald, Bain—No. 6—Sailed for Egypt on Aug. 4.
2823 Booldana (s), Turner—No. 7—Sailed for Egypt on August 7.
2899 Bhundara (s), Phillips—No. 8—Sailed for Egypt on August 7.
1983 Chinwara (s), Price—No. 9—Sailed for Egypt on August 10.
1952 Kangra Smith—No. 10—Sailed for Egypt on August 6.
2032 Ethiopia (s), Melville—No. 11—Sailed for Egypt on August 9.
2289 Naples (s), Willis—No. 12—Sailed for Kurrachee on August 9.
2219 Iris (s), Madgshon—No. 13—Sailed for Egypt on August 10.
2264 Dryburgh Abbey (s), Horton—No. 14—Sailed for Egypt on August 8.
1756 Lucinda (s), Care—No. 15.
2009 Khiva (s), Scrivener—No. 16—Sailed for Egypt on August 10.
2431 Zambesi (s), Moule—No. 17—Sailed for Egypt on August 9.
2984 Hydaspes (s), Harvey—No. 18—Sailed for Egypt on August 9.
2292 Inchrhona (s), Brown—No. 19.
2221 Northern (s), Watson—No. 20—Sailed for Egypt on August 7.
3396 Armenia (s), Read—No. 21—Sailed for Egypt on August 10.
2283 Alleghany, Rea—No. 22—Sailed for Egypt on August 4.
2597 Hampshire (s), Janes—No. 23—Sailed for Egypt on August 14.
3096 Galatia (s), Allison—No. 24—Sailed for Egypt on August 10.
2022 Chanda (s), Russell—No. 25.
1937 Kerbela (s), Wilson—No. 26.
2749 Principia (s), Kerrnish—No. 27.
1978 Inchmornish (s), Day—No. 28.
1482 Avoca (s), Wheeler—No. 29.
— Cambodia (s), Wildgoose—No. 30.
2743 Darien (s), Inch—No. 31.
2674 Wistow Hall (s), Collin—No. 32.
1758 Norfolk (s), Woolston—No. 33.
4065 India (s), Day—No. 34.
1984 Culna (s), Frank—No. 35.
3129 Deccan (s), Chipman—No. 36.
2300 Boskenna Bay (s), Powel—No. 37.
2040 Khandalla (s), Smith—No. 38.
2223 St. Columba (s), Dumaresq—No. 39.
1944 Chilka (s), May—(To arrive.)
1666 Maharaja (s), Bullock—(To arrive.)
2661 Sirdhana (s)—(To arrive.)

UNFIXED.

SHIP.

1300 Antelope, Peabody.

STEAMERS.

1060 Corinth (s), White.
1390 Empress of India (s), Sandiland.
1577 Huzara (s), Campbell.
2014 Ischia (s), Macdonald.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

1374 Abyssinia (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)
— Cruceno Aragon (Spanish Man-of-War), Higuel.
— Czarewitch (s).
— I. G. May Frere (s).
1407 Magdala (s), 4—(Harbour Defence.)

* Coasting Steamers and Country Ships not included.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(*Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.*)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay—OUTWARD MAILS from Europe—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2 GENERAL SUMMARY.
3 Mr. Lionel Ashburner.
4 Late News—Military.
5 The Indian Contingent for Egypt.
6 The Situation in Egypt : M. DeLesseps and the Suez Canal ; lady Nurses for Egypt—Maharajah Scindia's Visit to Malwa.
7 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Arrival of the Mail-steamer—Arrival and Departure of the Governer—Death of H. H. Aga Khan's Widow.
8 The Dewanship of Baroda—Entertainments to the Hon'ble L. R. and Mrs. Ashburner—Dramatic Entertainment in honour of the Hon'ble L. R. Ashburner—The Military Disturbance at Kurrachee—Attempt to Bribe an Assistant Collector.
9 Bombay Gymkhana Sports—Great Cricket Match in the Mofusail—The South-West Monsoon—Crop and Weather Report—Bombay Season Reports.
10 Alleged Perjury—Appeal by a Railway Company against Municipal Assessment—The Bombay Ice-Manufacturing Company—Bank of Bombay.
11 Bombay Town Council—The Veeramgaum Shooting Case.
12 Bombay High Court.
13 The Bishop and Divorce Law—Divorced Clergymen—Fish for Vehar and Tulsi Lakes—N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.
14 The Meerut Murder Case—CENTRAL PROVINCES—Mischievous Writing.
15 LEADING ARTICLES—The Ministers and Egypt—Preparing for the Fight.
16 LEADING ARTICLES—The Only Way to Make the Euphrates Valley Railway—The Development of the Resources of India.
17 LEADING ARTICLES—The Trade of Bombay—Dr. Myine's Pastoral.
18 LEADING ARTICLE—The Veeramgaum Shooting Case.
19 LEADING ARTICLE—Indian Literature—BENGAL.
20 MADRAS AND SOUTHERN INDIA—BURMAH—OFFICIAL GAZETTES—Bombay Government Orders.
21 Bombay Army Orders—Government of India Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-West Provinces Orders.
22 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE—MONEY MARKET.
23 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
24 ADVERTISEMENTS.

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We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

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THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "DAPHNE" has just ARRIVED in Bombay with another Consignment of their WORLD RENOWNED IRON FRAME PIANOS, solid walnut-wood, full compass, and unrivalled sweetness of tone.

Plain square Piano......................Rs. 750
Sympathetic square .... ,, 825
Semi-grand, on three legs .... ,, 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, June 29, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

UNDER VICEREGAL PATRONAGE
AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS IN INDIA.
HARRIS & LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS
20, RAMPART ROW,
(Next to the Oriental Bank
BOMBAY.
REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.

FOR the convenience of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent METRICAL TEST GLASSES for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

TOWN HALL ORGAN FUND.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN ON
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16,
IN
THE TOWN HALL,
at 5-30 P.M. (Local time).

PROGRAMME.

1. ORGAN SOLO....." March in Eflat" .... *Westbrook.* MR. R. N. MANT.
2. SONG." If doughty deeds my lady please"..*A. Sullivan.* MR. J. C. R. JOHNSTON.
3. SONG......." For the old love's sake"........*F. Packer.* MRS. HARGRAVE.
4. VIOLIN SOLO......" Tarantelle" ....*Dancla.* HERR SCHMUCK.
5. SONG..........." Under the lime"...........*F. Cowen.* MRS. S. W. ANDERSON.
6. ORGAN SOLO........." Andande" ....*Guilmant.* MR. R. N. MANT.
7. SONG ..." The beating of my own heart" ..*Macfarren.* MRS. HARGRAVE.
8. PIANO SOLO..Etude de Concert (" Orage, tu ne saurais m'abattre")..*Hensell.* MISS SCHMUCK.
9. SONG.." The Yeoman's Wedding Song"...*Prince Poniatowski.* MR. J. C. R. JOHNSTON.
10. SONG ...." It was a dream" ....*F. Cowen.* MRS. S. W. ANDERSON.
11. ORGAN..........March in " Scipio"..........*Handel.* MR. R. N. MANT.

ADMISSION Re. 1, by payment at the doors.
TICKETS FOR RESERVED SEATS, Rs. 2 each, may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KARAKA—August 11, at Bombay, Mrs. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka, of a son.

DEATH.

JOHNSTONE—August 14, at Mazagon, Lucy Ann, the wife of Richard Johnstone, Chamber of Commerce Measurer.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—August 11, at Pursewaukam, the wife of W. T. Browne, of the Dead Letter Office, Madras, of a son.
WILSON—August 9, at Calcutta, the wife of Thos. Horace Wilson, of a son.

DEATH.

COZENS—August 10, at Madras, Thomas Cozens, Trainer and Jockey, suddenly of sunstroke.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1882.

AT the last moment a hitch seems to have taken place in the negotiations for the military convention between England and the Porte. We are not informed of the points on which the differences have arisen. No doubt an agreement could be come to, seeing that the principle of the convention has been acceded to by Turkey, but there is scarcely time now for further discussion, for the Turkish troops must have already arrived in Egyptian waters. If they be permitted to land before the convention is signed, Turkish diplomacy may be depended upon not to hurry the negotiations, and the convention may never be signed at all; while if the Ottoman troops be brusquely forbidden to set foot on Egyptian soil until the document be satisfactorily redacted, the moral effect upon the Egyptian Nationalists will be very unfortunate. It will require all Lord Dufferin's firmness and tact to avert a *contretemps* full of embarrassment on the one hand or of ridicule on the other.

THE Hon. Mr. Lionel Ashburner, on whose career as a Bombay civilian the curtain is just about to fall, would not perhaps be classed among the "extraordinarily fortunate" men, as some of the Competition-wallahs who came after him have been, in certain papers recently published by us on the Indian Competitive Civil Service; but we should not be far wrong in considering him as a "very fortunate" member of the old Haileybury school. Perhaps one of the oldest of Haileybury men in this Presidency, he has not, we think, been surpassed in the race for promotion, except perhaps by the Hon. Mr. T. C. Hope, recently translated to the Executive Council of the Government of India. By far the greater portion of Mr. Ashburner's time was spent in Gujarat and Khandeish before he joined the Bombay Council in June, 1877. To us in Bombay the social virtues of the retiring member of Council have been more prominently brought to view, and these have deservedly earned for him the title of "Good-fellow" conferred upon him by one of our contributors. It will be acknowledged on all hands that he has filled a leading position in Bombay society with singular grace and dignity. We wish, however, to look back to a few of the most salient points in Mr. Ashburner's administrative career, extending over a period of thirty-four years. Mr. Ashburner arrived in India on the 26th February, 1848, while the year of Revolutions was still young and placid. For eight years from the date of his joining the service he was employed in Gujarat in the capacity of Assistant Collector either at Broach, Surat, or Kaira. He was Assistant Collector of Kaira during the period of the Indian Mutiny. It was at this time that the dash and activity of Mr. Ashburner found opportunities for full play. The wave of the Indian Mutiny was spreading far and wide in the direction of the N.W. Provinces. Gujarat was tranquil, but men's minds had become very uneasy as the news came of the spread of the mutinous spirit in Northern India. In the beginning of July, 1857, intelligence was received at Ahmedabad that the 23rd Bengal Native Infantry and 1st Bengal Cavalry, stationed at Mhow, had mutinied, and murdered Colonel Platt, Captain Harris, and some European subordinates of the Telegraph Department. The contagion was fast extending in the direction of Gujarat; scarcely a week had elapsed after the mutiny at Mhow when seven sowars of the Gujarat Horse set up a green flag in their lines and tried to get possession of the quarter-guard in which ammunition was stored. Fortunately the bulk of the regiment did not join the mutineers, who had to leave the lines and betake themselves to flight in the direction of Sarkhej, where they were followed by Lieutenant Pym and Captain Taylor, who were accompanied by three Koli sowars. The mutineers were overtaken near the village of Tajpur. Two of them were killed, and the rest were compelled to lay down their arms. These were tried under Act XIV. of 1857, and hanged.

In this condition of affairs Mr. Ashburner, then Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, was ordered by Government to raise, organize, and command a body of 200 horse and 200 foot for the protection of the eastern frontier of Gujarat. He was also appointed member of a Special Commission for the trial of offences against the State under Act II. of 1859. The other member of the Commission was Captain Buckle, then Political Agent in Rewa Kantha. The Commissioners were armed with summary powers to try, convict, and punish offenders under the Act. They appear to have shown no weakness in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them; indeed, they were held to have hanged and shot people perhaps a little too freely. Reports had at this time reached them that Govindrao, *alias* Bapu Gaekwar, a half brother of H. H. the Gaekwar, who was residing at Ahmedabad as a political refugee, was planning an outbreak, and the murder of all Europeans in Baroda, Ahmedabad, and Kaira. It was intended to raise the Mahratta standard and re-establish Mahratta power in the name of the Rajah of Sattara. He acted in concert with a sardar who was known as Bhonsla Rajah. This man was sent to the Kaira district to obtain the support of the thakores of Umeta, Bhadarva, Kera, and Daima, and also of the patels of Anand and Partabpur. These thakores promised their aid, and their followers gathered in the country on the banks of the Mahi, near the village of Partabpur, from which they proceeded to a place within five miles of Baroda. A massacre at Baroda was fixed for the 16th October, 1857. The secret was well kept, and it was not until a little before the 15th October that Mr. Ashburner became aware of it. He marched against Partabpur with his new levy of horse and foot and a party of the Kaira police. On his arrival there, however, the insurgents had dispersed. A few of them were concealed in the ravines of Mahi. Ninety-nine of them were taken into custody and tried before Mr. Ashburner's Commission. Ten of the ring-leaders were convicted of treason and blown away from guns; nine were sentenced to transportation for life; and the remainder were pardoned. Such measures had the desired effect : they struck terror into the heart of the country. It was not, however, always easy to discriminate. Those who were really guilty deservedly met their fate; but an impression regarding the work of the Commission still prevails in Gujarat, that along with the guilty many innocent persons were blown away from guns without having had any real chance of proving their innocence. All legal assistance was denied them. Not a few of those whose lives were thus sacrificed were arrested on mere suspicion, and condemned by very summary process indeed. Among those who had the ear of the Commission was a native official on whose whisper, it is said, the life of many a man of wealth, position, and respectability in Gujarat depended.

After quelling the disturbances in Gujarat in this rough and ready fashion, Mr. Ashburner went on furlough to Europe for eighteen months. On his return he was temporarily employed as Acting Collector of Rutnagiri and Ahmedabad, to be soon after made a *pucka* Collector of Khandeish. Mr. Ashburner's services in Khandeish are well known. He interested himself greatly in the improvement of Khandeish cotton. The indegenous plant of the district was of a very inferior kind. The low-stapled product fetched a price in the Bombay market Rs. 50 or thereabouts less per candy than the cotton produced in the neighbouring districts of Oomrawuttee and Hinguughat. Mr. Ashburner imported tons of seed from the Hingunghat district, and ordered every ryot to sow his field with this new seed in place of the old seed, which was directed to be destroyed. This was scarcely legal, but it was wise. The result was most favourable to Khandeish, its cotton fetching as good a price as Oomrawuttee cotton. This replacement of the old cotton by the new variety had the effect of adding to the wealth of the district by nearly 20 per cent. For these services he was rewarded by Government with a C. S. I. They also led to his being appointed Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Northern Division in 1871. It must be confessed that as Revenue Commissioner Mr. Ashburner did not add much to his reputation. He was not what a Commissioner ought to be, as remarked by our correspondent "Cosmetic" some months back—"a superior officer, abstaining as far as possible from interference in the business of a particular district, reserving his action chiefly for measures beyond the function of a district officer, meanwhile observing differences of system and practice, carefully ascertaining the causes and meaning of those differences, and preparing himself, by means of the results obtained, to frame or suggest measures applicable to his division as a whole." In fact, though Commissioner of a large division his proceedings throughout were more like those of a superior Collector of an enlarged district. But it is not as a Commissioner that he will be remembered in the Presidency. His *forte* was the steady application of all his powers to the ruling of a district or to the accomplishment of a particular task. He sought the welfare of his administrés, and in Khandeish he admittedly succeeded in accomplishing a revolution in their condition. He has been reproached with having troubled himself too little about the observance of the legal limitation of his powers, once he conceived that a particular course was desirable in itself. But it is doubtful whether he would himself regard the reproach as anything but an indirect compliment. He never concealed his contempt for red-tape formalities in such matters. The Carlylean principle that the man who knows best what is the best for the general run of mankind, has a sort of divine right to make his views prevail, with or without law, had taken possession of many minds when Mr. Ashburner was beginning life, and there is no doubt that it largely influenced his action when dealing with rebels and ryots. Had he been of a harsh or ungenial nature his severities and his high-handedness would beyond question have made him one of the best hated men of his day. But he was always at heart what he has of late years been universally admitted to be—a man of real kindliness and of unaffected sincerity. His sterling honesty and his desire to advance the interests of those whom he was determined to make go the right way, whether they liked it or not, reconciled people to him, and the affability of his manners and ready courtesy ended by making him a multitude of friends. He leaves India with the regrets not of the European community alone, but of the native community, which once regarded him with fear and trembling. The class of officials of which he was an excellent type is fast becoming a memory in India. The Competition-wallah has many qualities, but he has none of the ambition to play the part of a paternal despot, which the Haileybury man regarded as the ideal of official life. And Mr. Ashburner was a Haileybury man.

LAST week, in referring to the admirable account of the bombardment of Alexandria sent us by Mr. Clere, our bombarded correspondent, we remarked that it was "Defoe-like in its detail and in its simplicity." Mr. George Augustus Sala, who is a very good judge of literary workmanship, writes with enthusiasm of this "Defoe-like" picture which he had seen as telegraphed by the *Daily News'* correspondent to that paper. G. A. S. in his "Echoes of the Week" says : "Commend me to the courageous Englishman who remained in Alexandria during the entire period of the bombardment, and kept a half-hour to half-hour diary of events as they occurred. The horrible din and uproar; the drays full of wounded Arabs slowly rumbling by; the cabs crammed with shrieking native women; the Egyptian soldiers running away, literally, with 'bag and baggage,' for they had their bundles of needments and their wives with them; donkey boys and the gutter children waving green flags and calling upon Allah and the Prophet; the fanatics smashing the telephone apparatus ('putting the clock back,' as Mr. James Lowther would say)—all these make up a picture almost Defoe-like in its simplicity and *vraisemblance.*"

THERE was a rumour in Bombay last evening that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who recently landed in Alexandria, had got a sunstroke. We sincerely trust that the rumour was not well founded; indeed, the fact that neither Reuter nor our correspondent in Egypt has wired to us on the subject up to the time of our going to press raises a strong presumption against its truth.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

H.-1 Battery Royal Artillery has been ordered off to Bombay.

MAJOR TOKER, 18th Native Infantry, at Dinapore, goes to Egypt at once as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General.

GOVERNMENT have chartered the following five steamers in addition to the thirty-seven already notified—the Mecca, Scindhiah, Chilka, Huzara, and Africa—for the purposes of the Indian Contingent for Egypt.

YESTERDAY the s. s. Hampshire left the Prince's Dock for Suez about 11 a. m. with a portion of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, which arrived from Deolali at 6 a.m., consisting of 1 European officer, 90 rank and file, 70 followers, 102 horses, 48 ponies, and 14 mules.

A PORTION of the 13th Bengal Cavalry will embark for Egypt this morning by the steamer Wistow Hall.

THE steamer Sutlej will sail to-day for Suez with one officer of the Ambulance Column, 395 followers, and one horse.

THE steamer Principia will sail to-day for Suez with one officer, 66 followers of the Transport Department, 150 mules, and one pony.

THE steamer Inchmornish will sail to-day for Suez with one officer and 203 followers of the Transport Department and 190 mules and one pony.

THE India, the Norfolk, and the Deccan will be loaded to-day from the Commissariat depôt at the dock.

A COLUMN of the Ambulance Corps, consisting of 352 followers, are proceeding to Suez to-day by the mail-steamer Sutlej. Yesterday Colonel Swinhoe's department placed provisions and dead stock on board of her.

ADMIRAL HEWETT has telegraphed that he is collecting 1,500 camels at Suez, and has applied to the Bombay Commissariat for a month's provisions for them. One-half the required provisions were loaded yesterday on board the Lucinda, and the other half on board the Avoca, which leave the dock in a day or two. The latter also takes on board other stores and a column of the Ambulance Corps, consisting of 522 followers and one horse.

THE Commissariat depôt at the dock, admirably managed as it is by Colonel Swinhoe, supplied stores yesterday to the Cambodia, Principia, Darien, Lucinda, Wistow Hall, and Avoca, some of which had been loading on preceding days. Some idea of the celerity with which Colonel Swinhoe has been going through his work may be formed from the fact that he commenced loading the Principia at 10 a. m. yesterday, and by 6 p. m. the loading was fully completed. Again, at 7 a. m. yesterday, he took the Darien in hand, and she was loaded by 1 p. m. The Cambodia, which was commenced with at 2 p. m., had her loading nearly completed by sun-set and would be finished the first thing this morning. These three vessels, as well as others, have been supplied with all sorts of stores for a voyage of thirty days and three months' reserve both for animals and men.

A FILIAL REMONSTRANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Every good churchman must regret the position in which the Bishop has placed himself by his injudicious pastoral, where in opposition to the *spirit* he strains the letter of Christ's law. That he has acted under a sense of duty ought not to shield him from hostile criticism or deserved censure. A man in his responsible position, especially out here, is bound before committing himself to so dogmatic an expression of opinion on a matter of grave importance, not only to study the subject thoroughly, but to consider *well* the consequences of a step which his predecessor, under similar circumstances, had the good sense to stop short of. Zeal without knowledge is always dangerous, and not less so in a Bishop. Had our Bishop exercised in his own case that introspection and retrospection which it is the duty of the clergy to exhort the laity to practise, he might from his past errors have learnt the necessity of caution. It was his misfortune to be consecrated at an unusually early age, without having had experience of parish work. That misfortune was aggravated by High Church views, which imbued him with that bane of young ecclesiastics—the intolerant spirit of sacerdotalism. Hence arose those foolish utterances at home, where he was reported to have said that his clergy should regard his voice as the voice of God.

On arrival here, he amused the public with the ostentatious and unwonted parade of mitre and crozier, and still further impaired any respect for his wisdom by identifying himself entirely with the so-called Cowley Fathers, whose Romish views (*inter alia*) as to the celibacy of the clergy and necessity of auricular confession with priestly absolution he was believed to hold. Later on, with lamentable indiscretion, he denounced from the pulpit the Prime Minister of the day. Then followed his serious illness, from which he rose an altered man, and showed symptoms of having become a wiser one. He had the courage to marry. Abandoning the Cowley teaching as to confession, he declined to press it on the laity, or to recommend it except in those extreme cases provided for in the prayer-book. Again, when books setting forth the Cowley doctrines were treacherously introduced by men of that school into [redacted] principles were opp[redacted] fully refused to be a party [redacted] siding with those who denounced [redacted] of such books as dishonest and disloy[redacted] in the teeth of the Cowley party, to [redacted] gross abuse.

I have said enough to show that while the Bishop has proved himself as wanting in judgment and discretion, he has also exhibited qualities which command respect and raise hopes—which even his late act cannot wholly dispel—that he may yet acquire an influence for good. As a step in that direction, I would recommend him to acquaint himself with the views of the Archbishop of Canterbury (then Bishop of London), an extract from which he will find at foot. I would also suggest a careful perusal of those Letters Patent under which he exercises episcopal functions in this Presidency, and would, in conclusion, ask him, does he think that in a matter where the opinion of distinguished churchmen is at variance with his own, he would be acting wisely for himself, or for the good of the Church he represents, should he attempt to set the law of the land at defiance and necessitate the intervention of that law (provided for in his Letters Patent) to prevent him from acting with injustice?

PROTESTANT.

"Although he and a vast number of the clergy maintained that marriage was not indissoluble by the Law of Christ, that adultery was so heinous a crime, that in itself it dissolved marriage, it was quite consistent for them to wish that they should not be obliged to use all the expressions of the marriage service in the re-marriage of persons divorced for adultery. . . . His advice, therefore, to the clergy was that they should receive the exemption with the condition that had been annexed to it."—*Extract from speech of the Bishop of London on the passing of the Divorce Act in 1857.*

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "Humanity's" letter, could not the officers of Government give their clerks a half-holiday on Saturdays. Saturday is *supposed* to be a half holiday, but in reality it is not, and a visit to the Secretariat at 5-30 p.m. on Saturday will prove the fact, whilst a stroll round the Fort will show that the chief shops are closed at that hour. I think, in a climate such as we have here, holidays and outings are very necessary for the health of all; yet in Bombay fewer holidays are allowed than in any other part of India. I am certain that work is not performed with more vigour here than elsewhere, and I agree with "Humanity" in thinking that Saturday after 2 p.m. should be regarded as a close holiday. In Lahore and Allahabad they have no half holidays, but a whole holiday on the last Saturday of each month, and the practice works well; whilst in Calcutta a clerk's business concludes at sharp 2 p.m. on Saturday. I think if heads of Departments and mercantile establishments insisted on theiremployés availing themselves of the Saturday half-holiday privilege it would prove advantageous for all.

X.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, August 13.—The barometer continues rising in Southern India. It has also risen slightly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces. There has been a slight further fall in Bengal, and also in Sind and Gujarat. A slight cyclonic depression exists between Patna and Benares. Unusually heavy rain has fallen at the latter station. The winds near Allahabad and Benares and further to the north-west are calm or easterly. The wind is still strong at Kurrachee, and cloudy weather is reported throughout the Bombay Presidency, though there is little rain. Rain is reported at all the stations on the Madras coast, except Negapatam. Rain to-day :—Benares, 7½ inches; Mangalore, over 1 inch; Simla, Gya, Dacca, Calcutta, Masulipatam, Mercara, and Diamond Island ½ inch and upwards. Previously :—Gorakhpore had nearly 6 inches; Masulipatam, 2¾ inches; Gauhati, 2½ inches; Mozufferpore, nearly 2 inches; Fyzabad, Gya, Hazaribagh, Raipore, Sholapore, and Goa, 1 to 2 inches; Naini Tal, Guti, Salem, Cochin, and Tounghoo, ½ inch and over.

SIMLA, August 12.—The barometer continues rising in Southern India, but is now falling all over Northern India except between Indore and Mount Abu. There is more cloud in the Punjab, and it is raining on the hills. From the plains no rain is reported west of Allahabad. In Bengal the weather is unchanged except in Northern Bengal, where there is less rain. The wind is increasing the last two days at Kurrachee, and to a less extent in Gujarat. In the Concan and Deccan it is still moderate. Rain to-day :—Patna, over 3 inches; Benares, Chittagong, Mangalore, and Diamond Island, between 1 and 2 inches; Simla, Purneah, Dhubri, Dacca, Belgaum, Mercara, Akyab, and Rangoon, ½ inch and over. On previous days, Naini Tal and Raipore had over 2 inches; Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Calicut, and Tounghoo, over ½ inch.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.—There has been very heavy rain throughout the Himalayan range, and all the hill sanitaria record an almost constant downpour. It rained for some 36 hours "on end" at Simla the other day,—whilst Naini Tal and Mussoorie have been in a like state of unpleasant moisture, utterly putting a stop to all out-o'-door amusements.—*Lucknow Express.*

TOTAL FALL OF RAIN ON THE G. I. P. LINE UP TO THE 11TH AUGUST.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	56	30	Lasalgaon.........	15	27
Sohagpore	46	34	Kherewadi	13	78
Rawere	21	78	Nassik	16	98
Nimbora	19	9	Deolalee	18	81
Bhadli	17	47	Ghotee	75	56
Jalgaon	19	87	Nargaon	20	89
Sirsoli	16	85	Warangaon	18	0
Mhasawad	17	7	Hudgi	15	13½
Maheji	17	30	Mohol	15	65
Pachora	15	44	Barsi	9	35
Kasgaon	17	25	Kelm	17	73
Naldongri	21	16	Jehur	6	53
Chalisgaon	17	93	Pomalwari	10	59
Nandgaon	17	87	Lanoli	158	67
Manmad	12	76	Tallegaon	35	7

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

August.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously regtd.	56 73	66 88	64 40	65 56
13 Sunday	0 12	......	......	......
14 Monday	.....	0 38	0 15	0 09
Total....	56 85	67 26	64 55	65 65
Corresponding date last year.........	61 13	63 51	58 54	63 82

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.
DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.
(Monday, 14th August, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·703	82·0	WSW	27	0·00
Surat	·784	80·1	WSW	14	0·00
Bombay	·851	82·1	W	18	0·24
Ratnagiri	·880	79·3	WSW Fresh	...	1·55
Karwar	·914	80·0	S Light.	...	0·08
Mangalore ..	·961	78·5	calm	2	0·38
Calicut	·970	76·6	ENE	7	0·10
Cochin	·982	79·5	NNW	4	0·05
Masulipatam.	·800	81·3	W	...	0·08
Madras	·839	88·3	W	9	0·00
Negapatam ..	·866	81·9	W	10	0·00

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, will sail to-day for London, with the European mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Major A. R. H. Holmes.	Miss Angel.
Mrs. Murray Mitchell.	Miss Fitzpatrick.
Mrs. Greer.	Mr. T. Lenengston.
Mr. A. S. Gour.	Col. R. S. J. Prendergast.
Mr. and Mrs. Meade King.	Miss Seale.
Miss Meade King.	Mr. F. Kinsman.
Mr. James Dickson.	Mrs. Parsons and infant.
Lieut. J. Hunter.	Maj.-Genl. A. H. Cobbe and Mrs. Cobbe.
Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone Smith.	Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Gilkison and 2 infants.
Mr. W. Peters.	Mrs. Szeszeranska, child, and infant.
Mr. and Mrs. McEacharn.	Dr. T. E. Worgan.
Miss Wat-on.	Lt.-Col. J. A. Tillard.
Miss Seaval.	Major Adderley.
Three Misses Spears.	Mr. J. Darragh.
Dr. Ward.	
Mr. and Mrs. Burgess King.	

FOR BRINDISI.

A gentleman.	Mr. W. Kaye.
Col. R. Moseley.	A gentleman.
Mr. F. W. Porter.	Dr. and Mrs. Stephen.
Mr. D. G. Barklay.	Mr. Jas. Hennessy.
Mr. J. Sladen.	Col. Macgrath.
Mr. M. L. Sandel.	Mr. G. B. McNair.
Rev. W. H. Bray.	Capt. W. J. LeBreton.
Maj. C. A. Bayley.	

FOR VENICE.

Mr. D. Faber.	Dr. and Mrs. Jackson.
Mr. McGill and son.	Dr. J. F. P. McConnell.
Miss Monteagiesti.	

FOR SUEZ.—Lt. Fredrichs.

The following passages have been engaged :—
The s. s. Bokhara, Capt. H. Weighhell, 22nd Aug.
FOR LONDON.—Mr. N. Richardson, Junior.
FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. P. P. Dease.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Mrs. N. S. Symons. Master Johnny Symons.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(*By London and Teheran.*)

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

LATEST FROM EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.

The military convention between the Porte and England has not yet been settled in consequence of a disagreement on several points.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 13.

The Coldstream and Grenadier Guards, lately arrived, are encamped at Ramleh.

A force of Arabs which had approached Meks has been attacked by the Marines, and repulsed.

REPORTED FAILURE OF THE BURMAH TREATY NEGOTIATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

A Mandalay correspondent reports that the negotiations with the Burmese Ambassador have completely collapsed, and that the Ambassador has been instructed to return to Mandalay. A draft of the treaty embodying the British stipulations has been given to him, and if Theebaw consents to the terms, an embassy may be sent from Rangoon three months hence. The failure of the negotiations is due to the three following stipulations, upon which the Viceroy has insisted:—An armed Residency; the abolition of all monopolies, those reserved under the former treaty being specially named; no import or export duty excepting as authorised by the treaty to be leviable on any description of merchandize. The Burmese conceded the point of the shoe question, and the Viceroy consented to allow them to purchase five thousand rifles, with one hundred rounds of ammunition for each.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, Aug. 14.

A crowded open-air meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held yesterday evening, at which a delegate of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha explained to the people the object of the new scheme of local self-government. Great enthusiasm was shown by those assembled. It was unanimously resolved to convey to His Excellency the Viceroy the heartfelt thanks of the towns-people for the recent Resolution on the subject.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(*By London and Teheran.*)

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The Bombay mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 13th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Aug. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LISBON, Aug. 14.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the morning of the 13th inst.

LONDON, Aug. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	99¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
5 per cent. French Rentes	115½
Bar Silver	51⅛d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£14-10
Chartered Bank Shares	£23
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£50

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

SUNDAY, NIGHT, AUGUST 13.

At 10 p.m.	79·3

MONDAY, AUGUST 14.

At 6 a.m.	77·3
" 10 a.m.	82·1
" 2 p.m.	84·1
" 4 p.m.	82·8

THE OUTCOMING MAILS.

The s. s. Rohilla, with the outward mails, left Suez for Bombay at 1 p.m. on Sunday, the 13th instant.

The meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council fixed for tomorrow (Wednesday) has been postponed to the 1st September.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. COBBE, C. B., lately commanding at Saugor, goes home by to-day's mail-steamer.

A BENGAL native paper states that the Bengal Ladies' Association has awarded a prize to a young lady who has written the best essay on "Aims and Aspirations of Woman's Life." The name of the successful competitor is not given, nor is it stated whether the essay is in English or Bengalee.

REPORTS from Jummoo state that Dewan Jamiat Rai, head of the Kashmere Financial Department, died suddenly on the 3rd instant.

A TELEGRAM from Rangoon, August 10, to a Calcutta paper states that there have been numerous failures amongst the Jews and Chinese in the bazaar: one for three lakhs. Dacoity is increasing.

WE have received from the Bombay Education Society's Press Vol. II. of Mr. R. M. A. Branson's Digest of Indian Law Reports and Appeals. This volume brings the matters of which it treats down to December, 1881.

THE official summary of the Crop and Weather Report of the North-West Provinces and Oudh for the week ended on the 9th August states:—Good rain throughout the Provinces, but more is still required in Benares, Allahabad, Sitapur, Farukhabad, and Meerut. Kharif prospects generally favourable. Prices rising slightly in Gorakhpur, Cawnpore, and Saharanpur; elsewhere stationary or falling. Cholera continues; and slight fever has appeared in Meerut and Bareilly. Cattle-disease continues in Oudh, but is decreasing in Kumaun.

THE *Statesman* remarks:—If we are not mistaken, it is in the present month of August that nominations are made to the Native Civil Service, and we trust the Government of Bengal will not consider itself bound to confine its nominations to the families of the titled aristocracy. If a young aristocrat is anxious to serve his country in this way, and has given evidence of ability and acquirements, by all means receive him with a welcome. But such a man is, we fear, a *rara avis*, and the wise course to pursue would be to select from the uncovenanted service young men who, in that service, have given marked indications of fitness to rise higher. The selection of individuals is a matter for the discretion of the Government; but common sense and sound policy require that intellectual acquirements and proved ability, rather than aristocratic birth, should be considered in making these nominations.

THE *Indian Daily News* hears that the Government has it in contemplation to reconstitute the three Assam regiments. They will withdraw from those regiments the Sikh and Hindostain elements which they contain, and fill their places by Goorkhas serving in the Native Infantry regiments other than the five recognised Goorkha corps. This is to a certain extent a good move, our contemporary considers; but suggests a further improvement, namely, that, for service on the Eastern frontier, and against the hill tribe of the Gurjats, the Government should raise regiments of hillmen, and carry into practice the experiment it once began under the late Lieutenant-Colonel Hedayet Ali. The Sonthals, Kols, Gonds, Khonds, and other hill tribes would make splendid soldiers, if only the Government would persuade itself to try them. Regiments formed of this material should, as a part of their employment, carry the axe of the aboriginal tribes—a weapon which would not be long in becoming as famous as the Goorkha *kookri*. As a field for recruiting, the aboriginal tribes have been too long overlooked.

THE year 1881 was more or less a favourable one for tea cultivation in Assam, the prices obtained being much higher than those of 1880, though the outturn was not quite so good. On the 31st December, 1881, there were 1,058 gardens in existence in the province, which represents an increase of 13 over the figures of 1880. The area under cultivation was 158,427 acres. Of this 133,293 acres was under mature plants and 25,134 under immature plants. The yield of tea during 1880 is said to have been 37,571,311lbs., or an increase of 3,557,728lbs. over the outturn of last year. The average yield per acre has been 282 lbs. per acre of mature plants, which is the same as that of 1880. Of the tea districts Kachar heads the list with an outturn of 10,455,982 lbs., and Sibsagar comes next with 1,049,086 lbs. The other districts come in the following order: Lakhimpur, Durrung, Silhet, Nowgong, Kamrup, Goalpara, Khasi Hills. There has been a continuous increase in the production of tea in Assam during the past four years. There are no means of ascertaining the profits derived during the year from tea cultivation as a whole, as several of the tea companies are not registered in India, but have their head-quarters offices at home. Of the companies registered in India—53 in number—2 show no paid up capital while the remaining 51 represent a paid up capital of Rs. 1,67,19,152. Ten of these rendered no accounts for the past year, twenty-four concerns made a profit of Rs. 4,70,508, fourteen a loss of Rs. 2,20,839, while three show neither profit nor loss. These figures scarcely indicate great prosperity in the trade; but the planters take a hopeful view of the prospects of the industry.

WE publish in another column a copy of the Land Regulations issued by the Governor of British North Borneo. Tracts of uncultivated land, from 100 acres and upwards in extent, may be obtained on application to the Governor, or the Residents of districts, on a 999 years' lease. The price is one dollar per acre free of quit-rent, or 50 cents. with an annual quit-rent of 10 cents., the latter being redeemable. There are of course a number of conditions specifying the respective rights of the parties; one of which binds the lessee to actually cultivate his land or a proportion of it under pain of forfeiture. The agents of the company in Calcutta are Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.

SAYS the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"There has been some exaggeration about the heat of Egypt. At the same time, there can be no doubt that, especially in the patches of desert which will have occasionally to be traversed, the troops during the months of August and September will find the sun rather strong. It is, therefore, quite worthy of consideration whether Indian tents should not, as far as possible, be made to take the place of ordinary bell tents." Our contemporary was evidently not aware, when writing the above, that a large number of Indian tents have been forwarded to Egypt. By the way, we hear that a considerable quantity of tents arrived at Suez without the necessary poles, which have been telegraphed for, and are being sent on after.

THOUGH the practice of the guns has been good, quite as good on the average as would have been the average practice of the existing naval ordnance of other fleets, it is none the less true, the *Poll Mall Gazette* remarks, that the type of gun used at Alexandria has been superseded by a better system. Take, for instance, the 10-inch and 9-inch guns of the fleet, and compare them with those which have been lately turned out both from Elswick and Woolwich. The new 8-inch guns, weighing less than 12 cwt., are much more powerful than the old 10-inch of 18 cwt., and the old 9-inch guns with which the Invincible and Penelope are armed weigh 12½ cwt. each, but have not much more than half the muzzle energy of the new 8-inch of 11·75 cwt. The guns of the Monarch weigh 25 tons, and are of 12-inch calibre, and may therefore be fairly compared with the new type 10·4 inch gun of 26 tons. Only, the comparison shows that while the old 25-ton gun has a muzzle energy of about 7,200 foot tons, its successor of the new type may be set down at as nearly as possible double that power. Mr. Trevelyan, while Secretary for the Navy, promised that a supply of the new-type guns shall soon commence. The general feeling will be the sooner the better. And this is quite consistent with the acknowledgment that no other fleet could have done better now. The fact is that other nations are improving their armaments, and we must do the same.

MR. BRIGHT, the *World* said when that gentleman's resignation was announced, will not take any member of the Cabinet with him. An absurd rumour was started that the President of the Board of Trade was to follow the example of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Whatever Mr. Chamberlain's political weakness, a thick and thin adherence to the doctrine of non-intervention is not one of them. He belongs to a more robust school of political opinion, and it is no secret that he has been a warm supporter of a strong and vigorous course of action in Egypt. It happens that Sir C. Dilke, though not in the Cabinet, has had a large share in framing and directing the foreign policy of the Government, and he has done much during the last month to give nerve and resolution to Lord Granville. In the Cabinet Mr. Chamberlain has been the ardent representative of Sir C. Dilke's views, and, therefore, there is not the slightest chance of his throwing up his portfolio on this question. The Government, however, have shaken the allegiance of the Radicals, of whom Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Mr. Rylands are the types. This section of politicians has some influence, and can make a great deal of noise. It will hold meetings and demonstrations, and it can have the ready command of the services of a number of sham working men. Its defection on this one point will not seriously weaken the Government either in Parliament or the country—unless, indeed, it should be unprincipled enough to ally itself with the Tories and the Parnellites.

Vanity Fair is improving. It terms Mr. Bright "an oleaginous fraud," and referring to the bombardment of Alexandria, says that "British officers will obey the Queen in war, but not Mr. Gladstone in piracy." If "a Radical rag" spoke thus of Her Majesty's Ministers, what would be thought of Radical manners? But *Vanity* is edited by an Earl; and that makes a difference.

THE *World* records a couple of munificent gifts for church purposes. "The Rev. Forbes E. Winslow, a son of the celebrated 'mad doctor,' is not in the habit of speaking smooth things to his flock, who constantly get well rated for their churlish and illiberal giving. One of their number has taken the scolding meekly, and placed anonymously £10,000 at his pastor's disposal for church extension at St. Leonards-on-Sea. In the neighbouring town of Eastbourne the Bishop of Chichester has just consecrated a church, erected and endowed by Lady Victoria Wellesley, at a cost of £30,000."

THE COORLA S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE directors of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, have issued their report for the half-year ending 30th June, 1882. The directors state that though the period embraced by the report is one which has not been favourable to mill industries, still the profit and loss account shows a net profit of Rs. 63,174-13, which, added to the balance of Rs. 31,053-3-11 carried forward from last year's account, shows a disposable balance of Rs. 94,233-11, of which the directors propose to appropriate Rs. 52,000 towards the payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and Rs. 13,000 to depreciation fund, carrying forward Rs. 29,233-11 to the next half-year's account. Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee have adopted what we consider a most admirable method of checking the pilfering that goes on amongst the spinning mills, and by which one of the mill companies last year lost a very heavy amount. Mr. Greenwood (of the Agra Bank) and Mr. Monod (of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris), who are the auditors of the company, were present at the mill at the time of taking stock on 1st June last, and their report was presented with the directors' report for the information of the shareholders. We think all mills in Bombay should follow this example, as a system of this kind would soon put a stop to wholesale robbery on the mill premises. The directors in their report express their deep regret at the death of the late Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee, the head of the firm of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee and the founder of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company. They acknowledge the services rendered by him to the company, and state that the present success of the company is mainly due to his care, intelligence, and honesty of purpose. The directors propose setting apart Rs. 5,000 from the balance in hand, towards the ordering out and placing in the mill premises of a bust of the late Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee, as a token of respect for his memory. Mr. H. A. Hormarjee becomes the Chairman of the Board of Directors, according to the articles of association of the company, and the vacancy caused by the death of the late Mr. Ardaseer Hormarjee has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Hormarjee, a brother of the present head of the house.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 13TH AUGUST, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·757
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	0·838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6¼ p. m.)	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10¼ a. m.)	77·7
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	451
Fall of Rain*	0·12
Total fall during month	2·21
" " " year	56·85
Additional fall of rain up to 10-30 a.m. of 14th	0·13

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, King's Own Regt., Esplanade, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Clan Alpine (s), from Liverpool; Sumatra (s), Hong Kong.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Hampshire (s), for Suez.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the King's Own Regiment at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

Overture	The Golden Cross	Ignaz Brüll.
Selection	Patience	Sullivan.
Valse	Hesperus Klänge	Gung'l.
Selection	Olivette	Audran.
Valse	Die Hydropaten	Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. India entered, and the s.s. Chanda and Ganges left, the dock on Sunday; and the s.s. Clan Alpine entered, and the Hampshire left, yesterday.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at H. M.'s House of Correction, on view of the body of Mahadew Dadoo, aged twenty-nine years. Deceased was a prisoner undergoing a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment. The verdict was to the effect that deceased died from natural causes.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Shaik Adam Shaik Muktoon, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of articles of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 7, belonging to Georgius Homer, residing at Mandavie. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A Hindu woman named Kainee, aged twenty-five years, on Sunday last accidentally fell into the sea off the Carnac-bunder Pier. A police sepoy doing duty there immediately put off in a *tonie* and rescued the woman, who was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment.

GAMBLERS.—Gunnoo Shivram and six others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Inspector King, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Coombarwada, and the other prisoners, together with prisoner No. 1, with gaming therein. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 15, two others were fined Rs. 10 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

THEFTS.—Issub Mossa was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing thirteen pieces of cloth, valued at Rs. 7, from a shop at the Null Bazaar, belonging to Abdool Raymon Ismail. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.—Yacoob Jannoo, a labourer, was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of stealing a calf, valued at Rs. 6, belonging to Currimbhoy Mulleck. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—August 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

GIVING AWAY IN MARRIAGE.

LALLJEE DAMODHAR AND ANOTHER *vs.* JEEVUNDAS DAMODHAR AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit to have it declared that the right to give away in marriage Soondrabai, the defendants' sister, belonged to the plaintiffs, and not to the defendants; that the defendants might be restrained from giving Soondrabai in marriage to Dewjee Oomersey; that Dewjee might be restrained from receiving Soondrabai in marriage, &c. Mr. Wagle and Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, appeared for the defendants. There was no appearance for the plaintiffs.

On the 30th July, 1881, Damodhar Dosani died at Bombay, leaving him surviving the two defendants, then of the ages of 14 and 12 years respectively, and two daughters, one of whom, Soondrabai, was then of the age of seven years. For about four years prior to the death of Damodhar Dosani, the first defendant lived with the plaintiffs and was provided by them with food and clothing. The second defendant and Soondrabai were also, shortly before the death of their father, entrusted to the care of the plaintiffs, who had been requested to make suitable arrangements for the marriage of the girl. Some months after the death of their father, the two defendants left the protection of the plaintiffs; and one of them, the second defendant, had been leading a dissipated life. In April, 1882, he quarrelled with the plaintiffs and removed Soondrabai from their house and protection. In June last the plaintiffs were informed that the defendants, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 8,000 given to them by the third defendant, Dewjee Oomersey, had entered into an arrangement with him to give him their sister Soondrabai in marriage. The plaintiffs said that the defendants were minors, and not entitled to enter into an arrangement for the marriage of their young sister. They submitted that they, being the maternal uncles of the defendants and of the girl, were entitled to arrange for her marriage. It appears that the marriage with Dewjee Oomersey was celebrated on the day of the filing of the plaint.

On the case being called on to-day, and there being no appearance for the plaintiffs, it was, on Mr. Wagle's application, dismissed with costs.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

DISPUTE REGARDING A TEMPLE.

NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD AND OTHERS *vs.* ESSOO APPA BHOPEE.

MR. TELANG, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, for the plaintiffs, applied for a rule *nisi* requiring the defendant to show cause why he should not be decreed to deliver up to the plaintiffs quiet and peaceable possession of the temple and dhurmsalla in his possession; why he should not be restrained from interfering with the management of the temple and dhurmsalla and from receiving any of the offerings and collections made at the temple; and why some fit and proper person should not be appointed receiver to receive the offerings, collections, &c.

The plaintiffs are, it is alleged, the duly appointed trustees of the temples and charitable properties belonging to the Saraswat Gond Brahmin community, otherwise known as the Shenvi caste; and as such are entitled to the receipt of the offerings and income of the temple of Shri Walkeshwur, to the possession and management of the temple and dhurmsalla and a vacant piece of ground attached thereto. They and their predecessors in office had been in the habit of employing certain servants called "bhopees" to keep the temple and its effects in good order and to receive the offerings and collections made at the temple, accounting for them to the plaintiffs from time to time. For the better performance of his duties, the plaintiffs allowed the "bhopee" for the time being to live in a part of the dhurmsalla. The defendant was employed as a "bhopee" in 1851 by the plaintiffs' predecessors in office, but in 1879 the plaintiffs made certain special arrangements with him regarding the remuneration to be paid to him for his services. During the last six months the defendant had been disregarding the orders of the plaintiffs and had employed Purdasees to prevent the plaintiffs from taking any part in the management of the temple and dhurmsalla. He denied that the plaintiffs, as trustees, had any right or title to the temple and dhurmsalla, &c.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

RUSTOMJI DADABHOY MADAN *vs.* BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SIRVAI.

THE parties to this suit were formerly partners in business. In this case the plaintiff prayed that a certain release executed by him to the defendant be set aside, on the ground of alleged fraud and misrepresentation on the part of the defendant.

To-day Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appearing before his Lordship in chambers, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a judge's summons calling upon the defendant to show cause why he should not give to the plaintiff a full and free inspection of documents.

The defendant in his written statement contended that the plaintiff had been a partner with him in the landing agency only, and not in the carting agency business; and that until this point was decided by the Court he was not entitled to any inspection.

His Lordship granted the summons applied for.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A PARTITION SUIT.

JUGMOHUNDAS MUNGULDAS *vs.* MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY AND OTHERS.

IN this case the plaintiff, who is the youngest son of Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Knight, C. S. I., sues his father and brothers for a partition of the family property.

On the 4th April last a commission was ordered in this matter to be issued for the examination of witnesses outside Bombay.

On the 3rd instant Mr Frere, of Messrs. Smith and Frere, applied for a judge's summons, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why he should not furnish to the first defendant's attorneys and to the Prothonotary of the court respectively the name of a commissioner on his behalf, other than that of Mr. Kevalram Mowjee Dave, B.A., LL.B., a pleader of the High Court, who had been already proposed by the plaintiff. The summons further called upon the plaintiff to show cause why in default of his furnishing any other name, the commission ordered to be issued in the suit should not be forthwith despatched for execution with the commissioners appointed by the first defendant only; and why the plaintiff should not pay the costs of the application.

In support of the summons, Sir Munguldas made an affidavit stating that he had had no communication with any of the commissioners holding judicial and revenue appointments in native States whom he had appointed; that Mr. Dave would necessarily be paid for his trouble, and would not therefore make an independent and upright commissioner; and that the commissioners appointed by him (the first defendant) would, by reason of their dignity and position, decline to sit on a commission with Mr. Dave as their colleague.

The plaintiff in an affidavit in reply admitted that the commissioner proposed by him would be paid. But he stated that Mr. Dave belonged to one of the best families in Rajkote; that he was highly connected; and that he was a respectable, honourable, and upright man.

This morning the matter came on for argument in chambers, when Mr. Macfarlane, of Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, appeared for the plaintiff to show cause against the summons; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere, appeared for the first defendant in support of the application.

After hearing arguments on both sides, his Lordship said that he saw no objection to the appointment of Mr. Dave as a commissioner in behalf of the plaintiff. The summons was accordingly dismissed. Costs to be costs in the cause.

BENGAL.

HYDROPHOBIA.—On Thursday last a Mahomedan lad, aged about 11 years, died from the effects of hydrophobia. The boy was beaten about four months ago by a pariah dog at Howrah.—*Englishman.*

BIRTHDAY DINNER AT BURDWAN.—His Highness the Maharaja of Burdwan gave a dinner at his palace on Wednesday (in honour of his birth anniversary), to the Commissioner and about fifteen European guests. The dinner was provided by the Great Eastern Hotel Co., and was pronounced a success. After the usual toasts of the Queen and Viceroy were proposed by His Highness, the health of the host was proposed by the Commissioner, who spoke in high terms of the liberality and other parts of his Highness, and expressed many good wishes for his future. His Highness responded to the toast in feeling terms. After dinner, the Sirdars and others joined the party, which concluded with a *nautch*, &c.—*Statesman.*

PRINSEP *vs.* CRANENBURGH.—The further hearing of this case occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Pigot the whole of Friday. Mr. Jackson renewed his address, and during the major portion of the day confined his attention mainly to the legal arguments bearing on the law of copyright. He quoted a vast number of English reported cases bearing on his case, mostly with reference to unauthorised piracy; and after tiffin went minutely through a great portion of the notes and headings, piracy of which was alleged, comparing the originals with those which appeared in defendant's books, and pointing out in various instances a slavish copying of even corrections in the numbering of pages, spelling of proper names and other matters. Mr. Jackson had not concluded when the Court rose at 5 p.m. His Lordship intimated that he intended laying up to-day (Saturday), and would resume the hearing of the case on Monday.—*Englishman.*

THE GROUNDING OF THE S. S. GOVERNOR.—We are glad to be able to announce that the s. s. Governor was got afloat yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and coming up the river, anchored at No. 2 jetty by 1 p. m. As we reported some days ago, there was no hope at first of her ever getting off, as she was deep in the mud, and too high up the bank. Her forehead was nearly twelve feet in; and at low water she stood highand dry. Having such heavy cargo, the only resource was to try and lighten her by unloading as fast as possible. Another cause for apprehension was the many disasters which have happened near the very spot where she grounded. The Queen Anne, County of Sterling, the City of Calcutta, the Taroon, and many other ships were lost there. From what we can gather, the accident to the Governor happened thus: The ship Blairgowrie in tow of the Defiance was coming up the river with the flood-tide, the Governor being estern, and behind again the Comilla, the French mail-steamer Tibre, and the Henzada—all only a little distance from one another, and coming along with a run. At Fulta Point were the eddies, which, as is generally known, sometimes take charge of and overpower vessels. It was so in this case. The Defiance was whipped round, and swung clean on to the right bank as she faced up; while the Blairgowrie was whirled round to the left. The Governor was thus in imminent danger. The tide was high; the eddies furious and menacing; a stoppage of the engines without shaping to some course or another would have drifted her with a fatal smash on to the Blairgowrie, and both vessels would have been lost, and very probably also the three other steamers running close astern of one another. The pilot, Mr. Wells, an old and trusted officer of the service, saw all these dangers at once. He also foresaw, from his intimate knowledge of the river, that to avoid the collision most easily would be by turning to the right. But what would the result have been? No one in that case would have lived to tell the tale. The Governor and crew would have been sucked up by those greedy fatal sands in less than twenty minutes! He therefore chose the lesser of the two dangers and stopping the engines, faced the left bank. It was, as the crew described it, only the work of a minute. The Governor was caught up by an eddy, and forced clean on to the mud, into which she ran about ten or twelve feet at once. After the Defiance had managed to get the Blairgowrie all right on her course again, the Governor reversed engines, and tried to get off, but to no avail. Every effort proved unsuccessful. The Challenge and Court Hay went to her assistance, but with no favourable result. At low water, she was high and dry. It was in this position that the crew gave up hopes of her ever getting off at all. The agents then adopted the suggestion made to them to engage the India General Steam Navigation Company's launch Gewankelly to bring off lighters with the cargo. Over one-third of the cargo was unshipped, and yesterday morning Captain Valliant thought he would have another trial to get her off. The engines were reversed at about 9 o'colck, and in a second, to the mingled surprise and joy of all on board, she "slid off like soap," to use the very words of the men on board, when describing the matter to our reporter, who boarded her on her arrival in the river yesterday. The steamer is not a bit injured in fact, there is scarcely a scratch on her. The commander, Captain Valiant, the first officer, Mr. Bottles, and the pilot, Mr. Wells, deserve credit for their perseverance and pluck in saving the Governor.—*Statesman*, Aug. 10.

MADRAS.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT H. G. L. HOWARD VYSE—We regret to learn that Lieutenant Howard-Vyse who was killed the other day in the reconnaissance in force at Ramleh, was a younger brother of Lieut. G. W. R. Howard-Vyse, of the Royal Artillery, now in Bangalore.—*Bangalore Post.*

DEATH FROM SUNSTROKE.—An inquest was held yesterday (Friday), at the General Hospital, on the body of Thomas Cozens, horse trainer and jockey, who was brought to the hospital at 2 p. m., and died at 4-30. The evidence of Mr. Whittrick, of the Madras Stable Company, showed that deceased hurt his leg at the Bangalore steeplechase and lately complained of fever; becoming unconsious yesterday, he was removed to hospital. A *post mortem* examination showed that death resulted from sunstroke. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.—*Madras Mail.*

PROPOSED RAILWAY EXTENSION TO CALICUT.—A correspondent writes from Calicut, Aug. 10, to the *Madras Mail*:—Colonel Shaw-Stuart, the Consulting Engineer for the Railway, is here. The object of his visit is connected with the proposed extension of the railway from Beypore to Calicut. The railway on the broad gauge system, instead of the metre and tramway, alone can benefit the mercantile interests of a place like Calicut. The terminus at Beypore was no doubt an error. This error should now be rectified and the terminus pushed to Calicut. The spot selected by Mr. Logan, the able and experienced Collector, near the light-house, is in the very heart of the mercantile community, and one of great convenience to the public in general. In the time of Mr. Ballard, when the project for the extension of the railway to Calicut was under contemplation, it was proposed to have a suspension bridge over the Beypore river. Whether such a structure is feasible, looked at from an economical point of view, is a question which must be decided by a competent authority; certainly it will be a great convenience if the Beypore river is simultaneously bridged with the extension of the Railway to Calicut.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE MURREE RAILWAY.—The survey for the Murree-Rawalpindi Railway has now reached as far as "Cotton's Folly." So far the gradient has not exceeded 1 in 30; and 100 ft. is still the sharpest curve. Within a month, probably, the survey will be finished right up to the terminus at Sunny Bank. The work has taken rather longer than was expected; but the survey has been a complete one,—not merely a trial survey,—and the plans and sections will be ready by the middle of September. Everything now rests, of course, with the Secretary of State; if he finally gives his santion to the concessions, the Company will be formed at once.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

ON the 1st of April, 1882, the Remount Department had nearly 1,000 horses at depôts to meet army requirements for the year 1882-83. This was mainly due to the reduction in strength of horses for British cavalry regiments (from 436 to 397), and the entire reduction of three horse artillery batteries. Nevertheless the new system of army remounting is progressing satisfactorily. In future the four regiments of Madras Native Light Cavalry will be horsed direct from Bombay, or by purchases at fairs, or elsewhere, by remount agents and in this way the expense of sending horses for these regiments, to the depôts for distribution thence will be saved. The batteries of Royal Artillery in Bombay are now being horsed exclusively with Australians and country-breds, or Persians and Arabs. The high standard of the Australian horses bought in Calcutta is well maintained. The difference between the horses now brought from Australia, and those that used to come ten years back, is very marked. Government have decided that no more Arab or Persian horses will be supplied to the Artillery in Bengal, and have restricted the supply of these Eastern horses to the field artillery and cavalry in Bombay, the 8th Hussars in Bengal, and the Madras Light Cavalry.

THE BRITISH NORTH BORNEO COMPANY.

THE Land Regulations of the British North Borneo Company have just been issued. They are as follows:—

Special Regulations for the leasing of uncultivated lands in lots of 100 acres, and upwards, in extent, approved by the Court of Directors of the British North Borneo Company on the 5th of July 1882.

1. Applications for uncultivated lands of 100 acres and upwards in extent should be made to the Company, the Governor of British North Borneo, or to the residents of districts.

2. Should the application be approved of, the Governor will grant, to the applicant, an agreement for a lease, to be followed, as soon as possible, by the issue of a lease for 999 years.

3. Should the immediate survey of such land be impracticable from any cause, the Governor will issue a permit to occupy such land, subject to the conditions on which a regular grant would have been issued, which permit will specify the extent and describe as nearly as may be the situation of the land to which it relates, and after the survey of the land so occupied the permit will be called in and cancelled, and a regular lease issued in lieu thereof.

4. Upon the payment of $1 per acre a lease may be granted free of quit-rent.

5. A lease may be granted upon the payment of a premium of 50 cents and an annual quit-rent of 10 cents, redeemable at any time before the exiration of the lease, on payment of $1 per acre in addition to the permium.

6. One-third of the premium must be paid on the completion by the Governor of the agreement for the lease, and the remainder within 12 months from the date of the first application for the lease, or on the granting of the permit, or of the lease, whichever shall first take place.

7. The land must be selected within 12 months from the date of application.

8. A *bonâ fide* commencement to bring the land under cultivation must be made within 18 months from the date of the selection of the land, and the lessee will be entitled to retain two acres of uncultivated land for every acre that shall have been brought under cultivation within a term of 12 years from the date of the agreement for a lease.

Should there still remain a balance of uncultivated land to make up the total acreage named in the original agreement, after the deduction of the cultivated and uncultivated land to which the lessee is entitled at the end of the said 12 years, that balance of uncultivated land will revert and escheat to the Company.

9. All coal, minerals, precious stones, and mineral oils on, under and within, the said lands are absolutely reserved to the Company, or its licensees, together with the right to enter upon the said lands, and to search for, get, and take away coal, minerals, precious stones and mineral oils in, on, or under the same, and to reserve such portions of land as may be necessary for examining or working any mines, or conveying away the products thereof, upon payment of reasonable compensation to the lessees for surface damage to such land.

10. Mining licenses will be granted on favourable terms to the lessees of demised lands.

11. The Company reserves all navigable streams, rivers, and creeks, and a belt of land 50 yards wide along the banks of the same and also a similar belt of land from high-water mark along the sea-shore; ample provision, free of rent, being made for landing places and other purposes, for the convinience of the neighbouring estates. The Company will also reserve such portions as may seem advisable along the ridges of hills.

12. The Company reserves the right to resume possession of such portions of land as may be necessary for public purposes, such as police, revenue, and telegraph stations, roads, railways, tramways, canals, &c., upon payment of compensation for damages actually sustained by the lessee.

13. The company reserves the right at all times to take, or to authorise others to take, timber, stone, clay, sand, and other road-making material for the construction and repair of neighbouring roads, bridges, &c., on payment of reasonable compensation for actual damage done to the crops or roads of the lessee.

14. The Company reserves all gums, gutta-percha, India-rubber, birds' nests, guano and all other natural produce in all forests and upon all uncleared and uncultivated lands and places, and reserves the right at all times to enter on the demised land and to take, or to authorise others to take, such gums, gutta-percha, India-rubber, birds' nests, guano and other natural produce from such forests, uncleared and uncultivated lands and places, as aforesaid, on payment of reasonable compensation for actual damage done to the crops or roads of the lessee.

15. All expenses of survey, demarcation of boundaries, transfer or registration fees, or expenses of conveyance to be borne by the lessee. Land-marks will in the first instance be set up by the Company, but will be kept in repair at the expense of the lessees.

16. Upon breach by the lessee of the negotiations and conditions marked respectively 6 and 8 or of either of them, the land shall revert or escheat to the Company.

17. All arrears of payment due by the lessee under the provisions of this notification shall be recoverable by summary process in any court of law in the territory of the British North Borneo Company.

18. Special arrangements may be made in the case of Companies or persons wishing to take large tracts of land.

19. The regulations respecting the registration of titles to land, and the fees chargeable for registration, shall be the same as those enforced by ordinance No. 7 of 1849, enacted by the Legislative Council of the British Colony of Labuan, which ordinance has been adopted as the law in this matter throughout the territory.

20. The only fee chargeable under the provisions of this Notification, upon the issue of a lease, is the sum of two dollars, which includes the fee for the registration of the same.

WILLIAM HOOD TREACHER,
Governor.

THE ORIGIN OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

THE uncertainty felt on more than one point by writers on opium-smoking has been very marked. It has been found difficult to say when it began, where it began, and who introduced it. Some state that it originated two centuries ago, and others one. Some ascribe it to the Dutch, others to the English, and others to the Chinese themselves. Mr. T. T. Cooper said that the habit of smoking opium had existed on the western border of China for a great many years, probably for a couple of centuries. This was his impression. Where is the evidence? Mr. Hobson was informed that opium came to the western provinces of China from India and Tibet. At first the poppy was cultivated for medical purposes; afterwards, in the time of Ch'ien Lung, 1736 to 1796, il came to be smoked, and smoking commenced quite early in Szechuen. The Delegates of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce stated in 1870 that the opium-pipe is believed by the Szechuen people to be a Cantonese invention and dates from the year 1830. Mr. Turner, Secretary of the Anti-Opium Society, refers to the first published memorial against opium from a Governor of the Canton province in 1799, as being the first distinct reference on record to smoking as a common practice; and he adds that the vice did not become serious long before that time though its early beginnings may go back a good way into the century. He also remarks that 1760 is a paobable date for the introduction of this baneful indulgence. The reason of his suggesting that date is that the import suddenly rose at that time from 200 to 1,000 chests. Then we have the remarkable statement of Wei-yuen, a native of Hunan, contained in his work on foreign countries known as *Hai-kuo-tu-chi*, to the effect that opium-smoking was intruduced in the closing years of last century and spread rapidly from that time to 1820.

Opium-smoking was the result of tobacco-smoking, and really began somewhere about 1720 in the same part of China where tobacco-smoking had been introduced a century before. This may be shown by an appeal to books containing an account of events in Formosa and Amoy, in the reign of Yung Chéng, which extended from 1736. The Book of Statutes of the present dynasty is very valuable, not only because it aids us to acquire a knowledge of actual Chinese law, but for its historical elucidations, each statute being founded on memorials and each memorial containing the history of the matter it discusses. The Book of Statutes contains two edicts of the subject of opium-smoking. One dates itself 1730, and the other 1731. There is also a passage in the History of Formosa which throws light on these edicts, and probably the memorials on which the edicts were founded contained statements of a kind resembling what we find in this extract. According to the information afforded by these documents the origin of opium-smoking was somewhat as here follows. After the Dutch had been driven from Formosa by the resolution and cruel inflexibility of Koxinga, who preferred barbarity to policy, the emigrants from the mainland who fled from Tartar domination by thousands lived for many years side by side with the aborigines, who formed two bodies or sets of clans—the mountaineers and the agriculturists. Some of the agriculturists remained independent, and formed connections with the more lawless of the Chinese emigrants. Illegal brotherhoods were entered into and blood pricked from the arm or hand was used to write the oath of union in proof of its being a covenant of life and death. Some bold and unscrupulous Chinese usually were without wives or land, and therefore those who were more uncontrolled in their actions, engaged some of the fiercer among the aborigines to go with them secretly over the border into Chinese territory to commit acts of murder and robbery. To these things were added the pasting up of slanderous and seditious placards having no name attached, together with the promotion of opium-smoking and gambling. Several viciously disposed youths used to meet in the evening to smoke opium with a short pipe, after the raw article had been boiled to suit it for this purpose. An entertainment was provided of fruit and pastry, and the night was passed in sensual indulgence of the most wicked kind. Those who joined these midnight gatherings for riot and vice for the first time, were required to pay nothing; after a time they were compelled to come from the craving they began to feel, and this was the prelude to gradual ruin. Their shrivelled countenances, sunken chins, and lack-lustre eyes, excited a compassionate horror. They recovered a tranquil appearance with a new indulgence of the pipe, but quickly fell a prey to this baneful habit, and never lived, it is added, more than three years. When the emperor was informed of this new vice and its attendant crimes, he issued special statutes by which the sale of opium was punished with the cangue for a month, and exile for three years, while keepers of opium-smoking taverns were condemned to death by strangling. The aboriginies are represented as being influenced by the love of gain in attempting the young Chinease to try the opium pipe, and as fleecing them of their money by teaching them a bad habit which took away their power of self-control and made them the slaves of a drug. The laws, however, are mainly directed against the Chinese who were guilty of being principals or accessories in these malpractices. Amoy is implicated with Formosa in the origination of this undoubted evil. When penalties are also threatened against Superintendents of Customs who allow the sale of opium it is likely that Amoy is especially pointed at. Opium-smoking was born then in the company of various hateful crimes, and the untold mischief which it works was first witnessed in Formosa and Amoy about the year 1720. Such is the result of the reading of the past aided by the lurid light which shines from these documents.

But why has Wer-yuen misled his readers! His book was much read thirty years ago and before that time. It was the outcome of the war of 1841 and of Lin Tsz-hsu's tenure of the Canton viceroyalty. Lin obtained translations from Murray's Georgraphy through pupils who had learned English in mission schools. Wei-yuen was editor and was a good scholar. But he failed in this point most grievously. Why was his attention not drawn to the edicts of Yung Cheng? Why did the import of opium rise gradually from the time of Yung Cheng, take a sudden leap forward in 1767 so as to reach 1,000 chests, and so alarm the Government by its further increase in 1799 that a new edict against it was issued fortified by strong penalties? Wei-yuen ought to have felt that his theory was unlikely to be true, made more minute inquiries, and corrected the erroneous opinion that he had formed. A similar lack of research characterizes the memorials of the various Censors and Viceroys who between 1820 and 1840 addressed the throne on the opium question. Their minds were absorbed with the enormity of the evil as it appeared in the country under their own eye, and the pressing need of energy to root it out and save the nation. If they knew the exact facts it would have been an unpopular thing just then to point out that opium smoking had been in the country and steadily increasing for fully fifty years before the English East India Company succeeded the Portuguese in conducting the import trade.—*North China Herald.*

A NEW TITLE, L. A. M. D.

IT transpired at an inquest on the body of Bertram John Askew, Caledonian-road, that Mr. Greatorex, who had attended the patient, gave a certificate that the deceased died of acute hydrocephalus, and appended to his name L. A. M. D. The parents thought Mr. Greatorex a qualified medical man. The Registrar, doubting Mr. Greatorex's qualification, made inquiry, and the L. A. M. D. admitted that he was unqualified. He explained that the letters meant Late Army Medical Department. Such conduct is simply a fraud on the public. As Dr. Thomas said, it is especially bad because it misleads the poor. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. Pepper showed the absence of acute hydrocephalus. It is satisfactory to know that the facts have been reported to the Registrar-General, and that Greatorex will be prosecuted.—*The Lancet.*

WAR AND SIGNAL BALLOONS.

THE following correspondence appears in the *Standard*:—

SIR,—If an Ærial Observatory had been employed at Alexandria as a means of observing the effectual delivery of shot and shell, and of detecting a retreat, the plan which I introduced last autumn at the Crystal Palace would have been turned to useful account. A balloon could have been easily inflated with hydrogen on a floating stage well in the rear of the ironclads, and out of danger—that is, if it were manipulated by practical men, and let up by ropes.

Escape of the enemy would have been at once seen; in fact, the desertion of the forts and the objects in hoisting a flag of truce and thereby paralysing the fleet for a whole day, would have been at least known. If modern science did tremendous service in a destructive aspect, why reject such a ready means of seeing and of signalling as my recent plan offers as an auxiliary aid for military and maritime purposes?

July 15. HENRY COXWELL.

SIR,—In the *Standard* of this morning is a letter from Mr. Coxwell, in which he advocates using balloons for observation purposes in warfare. It seems a pity that no independent action on the part of the authorities should be taken on these matters, and hence it becomes a duty on the part of the outside public to do so.

I maintain that at Cabul in December, 1879, when we were shut in within the walls of Sherpore, a stationary balloon would have been of the utmost value, enabling those besieged to watch every movement of the enemy, which, from the fact of the place being surrounded by successive high mountains, we were unable to do. That unfortunate blunder in the Chardeh Valley on the 11th of December could never have occurred, for a balloon suspended high in air would have shown every village, which in that country is fortified by bastioned mud walls thirty feet high and eight feet thick, to be packed close with armed soldiers.

Carrier pigeons would also be most useful. I do not think those who were there are likely to forget the anxious time when every eye strained to catch a flash from Gough's advancing brigade. When the field telegraph is carried away and the heliograph cannot work for want of sun, a carrier pigeon would be worth its weight in gold.

R. EARDLEY WILMOT, Lieut.-Colonel.
31, Graven-street, July 17.

ARTILLERY NOTES ON THE BOMBARDMENT.

THE first day's firing at Alexandria evidently closed the action of the ships, and the fire ceased practically because there was nothing more to fire at. No one can help being struck by the clear line now so sharply defined between the capabilities of a fleet at sea and an army on land. This fact was brought into prominent notice during the late war in America, when it was found that the Southerners, better armed and better trained than the Egyptians, could never be driven away from their defences by the fire of ships alone. Ironclads do not carry men enough for any serious operations on shore. The fire of the Egyptians was quite as effective as could be expected. But their want of skill as artillerists was clearly proved by the circumstance that their smooth-bore guns made better practice than the rifled ordnance. This is easily explained. A round shot from a smooth-bore gun may strike short without being altogether wasted. It bounds along the surface of the sea usually in the same direction as that in which it was fired until its force is exhausted and it sinks. A rifled gun, on the contrary, sends its projectile with far more accuracy if well laid with careful regulation of range. But, if there is any fault in the aim, and the shell strikes short or over, its path after the first plunge becomes totally different from the original line of fire. It ricochets indeed, but in a curve, and so misses the mark altogether. Thus, in inexpert hands, the smooth-bore is more likely to hit, though the effect will not be so great when it dose strike. There will be many opinions as to the fire of the fleet. Most experts, as we believe, have been rather agreeably surprised at its general accuracy. Bearing in mind that the deck of a ship, whether turret or broadside, is a very unstable platform, which rocks with every motion of the water, however slight, and is always set in motion by the fire of her own guns; remembering also that movement of the muzzle of the gun up and down through an angle of even one degree will make a difference of hundreds of yards in the range, it is impossible to speak critically of a fire which utterly destroyed a considerable number of shore batteries and dismounted their guns. The current report is that all the batteries facing the sea were destroyed and the guns dismounted. On all sides we hear that a very large number, estimated at the two thousand, of the enemy lost their lives or were wounded, and that the moral effect produced was very great. Some of our foreign critics had opinions that the fire might have been quicker, and so on. But against this criticism we have the fact that the Invincible, and other ships, had to cease anything like rapid fire because the dense volumes of smoke obscured the aim of the guns.

It is worth remark that the shore guns which were mounted moncrieff fashion—that is, on the disappearing principle—did exactly what was expected of them. They were much more difficult to silence, because they were sunk below the level of the works except at the moment of firing. There are now in existence other systems of making guns disappear after firing besides that of Major Moncrieff, and we are not sure that the guns in question were actually mounted on his carriages. Whether they were or not, the credit of having worked out the principle in more than one form, and pushed it forward indefatigably until it was accepted in this country, is certainly due to him. The idea has always been opposed by the lovers of bricks and mortar, which are now the red tape of fortification, but it may be hoped that the experience at Alexandria will give a new impetus to the idea and development to the system.

Considering the number of hours during which the bombardment continued the casualties on our side were not heavy. Five killed and twenty-seven wounded is a small price to pay for so much work. But the action has sufficed to show that ironclads are not impregnable even to guns which are moderate in size. Some of the hulls of the ships were pierced, but on the other hand none of them seems to have leaked seriously so far as is yet known. The Alexandra appears to have had two of her guns disabled by the fire of the enemy. These guns are said to be split, and she will have to return to Malta for new ones. It is interesting to know that the turret vessels were better able to remain in motion while working their guns than the broadside ships, but on the other hand the effect produced on the minds of those who were watching the fight was that on the whole the broadside ships made the best practice. This, again, is natural enough. The guns of vessels at anchor are likely to be steadier than if their platforms had the additional difficulty of being in perpetual motion; but movement has the effect of deranging the aim of the enemy, who, if not possessed of range-finders, can never know exactly how far distant is the target at which he is firing.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE BRITISH NAVY.

A PARLIAMENTARY return recently issued shows the amount of shipping—tons weight of hull—estimated and built from the year 1865-66 to the year 1881-82 for the British Navy. The total number of ironclads, and wooden, iron, and composite vessels actually built during that period in Her Majesty's dockyards and by contract amounted to 322,952 tons, of the value of 15,174,690*l.* The smallest quantity of shipping built in any one year during that period was 13,536 tons in 1865-67, and the largest quantity in the year following, when 27,423 tons were built. The greatest value represented by the shipping constructed in one year was in 1876-77, when 1,423,418*l.* were expended in the construction of 24,230 tons of shipping, principally composite vessels. The return also includes a statement of the amount of money proposed to be spent on labour, and that actually spent on the several ships building in Her Majesty's dockyards during the year 1881-82, showing the corresponding tonnage. For armoured ships the amount proposed to be spent was 339,357*l.*, and that actually spent 350,535*l.*, upon a tonnage actually built of 10,748. For unarmoured vessels, the amount purposed to be spent was 137,956*l.*, and that actually spent 169,939*l.*, upon 4,690 tons actually built. The amount of unarmoured ships proposed to be built by contract during 1881-82 was 4,050 tons, at an expenditure of 220,645*l.*; the amount actually built was 3,172 tons, for which 194,119*l.* has been paid. There were no armoured ships built by contract during that period.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY FOR PARIS.

As a scheme for an over-head line, as planned by previous projectors, would probably fail on account of the enormous expense entailed in the acquisition of property, the scheme by MM. Siben and Soulié, of an under-ground railway for Paris appears to be on the point of being carried out. The promoters propose to form a central line from Saint Cloud to the Lyons terminus from which would branch a large outer circle and a smaller inner circle, with additional branch lines to the various termini. In the south the railway would pass through the principal business quarter, intersect the boulevards at the Place de l'Opera, but turn in the north also to the terminus of the Chemin de Fer de l'Est. The network resembles in some respects Fogerty's project for the Vienna girdle railway. The stations of the proposed Paris railway are very numerous, and close to each other; most of the waiting-rooms are to be over-ground, whence commodious stairs are to be lead to the platforms. A central station is to be erected at the Place de la Bourse. The length of the railway with all its branches is to be nearly 24 miles (38 kilometres). The cost of construction is estimated at 6,000,000*l.*, or 250,000*l.* per mile. The fares are to be, for any distance, 50c. (5d.) for first-class and 20c. (2d.) for second-class. Penny tickets (10c.) are to be issued to workmen. The gross receipts are reckoned at 400,000f. per Kilometre and year (over 25,000*l.* per mile), or 15,200,000f. (608,000*l.*) for the whole line per annum, an estimate, it is thought, which will probably be exceeded.—*Iron.*

THE ETON AND HARROW MATCH.

THE Eton and Harrow match is another addition to the already tolerably long list of drawn matches. Such a termination is at all times unsatisfactory, but especially so in the case of the universities and schools' matches, in which there is no return game. Taken all round, the cricket last week was very fair, if somewhat uncertain at times. In the first innings of Harrow the Eaton fielding was decidedly slack. A couple of chances by Spiro and Ward, early in the game, were not taken; and the latter was still further indebted to luck before he had completed his innings of 25. Then, again, Greatorex's 48 was practically three innings, for he was missed three times during his stay at the winkets. Against these, however, must be set a good catch, low down, by Richards, that dismissed Spiro, and a good "c and b" by Jardine that got rid of Crawley. In the second innings an improvement took place, one of the best bits of fielding being the running out of Sanderson due to a quick return, and the smart handing of the ball by the wicket-keeper Bainbridge. The Harrovians did better than the opponents in the fielding department; in fact in the first innings of Eton there was but one fair [illegible] missed. Taking the state of the ground into consideration, the totals were large. The respectable score of 187 put together by Harrow on the Friday was greater than it would have been had catches not been missed; but great credit is due to the tail for the plucky way in which they played. Harrow's second total of 141 was made by very careful batting—Moncreiffe's 41, Spiro's 21, and Crawley's 22, not out, being very good displays. On the Saturday rain stopped play until 12-30, and at luncheon time Harrow had scored 88 for the loss of two wickets. After the adjournment came a change; wickets fell fast, the seven last men only contributing 26 runs between them.

The Eton team introduced us to another Studd, whose 31 showed thathe inherits the family aptitude for cricket. The best batting seen on the first day was Bainbridge's, his 32 being gained in good style. Eton's second innings began with a good display of defence. The wicket was difficult, and the bowling so well on the spot that six overs elapsed before a run was made, and an hour's play only produced 30 runs. The Eton captain failed to score, but Cave did his share and his chief's as well, making 49 by some good hitting. Eton went in for the second time at four o'clock, having three hours in which to get 188 runs, and it speaks well for the steadiness of their batting that they scored 132 in the three hours with three wickets to fall. Hargreaves made 25, and Marchant, who had made 19 in the first innings, was not out with 10, Richards being not out with half that number. Harrow were considered by far the stronger team, and the game was drawn in their favour; but had Eton fielded better, and had the rain not interfered with the play, the [illegible] probably have been a close [illegible] or spin [illegible] delivery tends to m[illegible] Richards took two w[illegible] Knatchbull-Hugessen [illegible] successful trundler o[illegible] seven wickets for 66 r[illegible] first innings, five wickets falling to him, but in the second he could get but one. The wicket-keeping was only moderate.

Of course there was a great number of carriages on the ground, and people took the usual amount of trouble to provide themselves with the most sumptuous luncheons. Picnics are all very well in their way, but ostentatious displays of plate seem rather out of place at a cricket match played within an eighteenpenny fare of fashionable London. The schools' match, like Henley and the Boatrace, is being sadly vulgarized, and cricket is about the last thing that many of the crowd go to see. It may, perhaps, be an open question whether it is a good thing for a cricket match between schoolboys to become a public festival or not; but there can be very little doubt that some of the non-playing members of the two great schools would be all the better if there were fewer facilities for hiding their youthful faces in huge vessels of champagne cup.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY RIFLE MATCH.

THE team which will finally be selected to cross the Atlantic and compete in the important match of the British Volunteers *versus* the National Guard, U.S.A., was to be selected towards the end of the Wimbledon Meeting. It was proposed by the Committee to select out of the number who had sent in their names twenty of those who had made the best practice, and to require them to attend a final competition on the Monday and Tuesday immediately following the Wimbledon Meeting, at Hounslow. The Committee appointed by the British National Rifle Association to organise the team consists of Lieut.-Colonel Sir Henry Halford, Lieut.-Colonel Walrond, M.P., Major Young, Major Humphry, Captain Earl Waldegrave, and Major Waller, hon. sec. and treasurer, assisted by Mr. H. Smith, Civil Service Rifles. The team is to sail for America on the 26th inst. in the Alaska.

THE NEW "ALMACK'S."

WHY the new Dancing Society, which has its headquarters at No. 6, William-street, Albertgate, should be called "Almack's" is one of those recondite problems in fashionable sociology which Lord Dundreary would not have attempted to solve. The original Almack was an enterprising and, doubtless, highly respectable Scotchman, who founded a dancing establishment in King-street, St. James's, in the year 1768, in the building now known as Willis's Rooms. This old world worthy managed somehow to get together a committee of lady patronesses belonging to the first rank. These lady patronesses were very dragons of propriety, so that admission to Almack's was accepted as almost equal to a presentation at Court. The costume *de rigeur* in palmy days of the Association included knee breeches, white cravat, and *chapeau bras*, and when no less a personage than Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington, presented himself for admission, clothed in black "inexpressibles," the janitor-in-chief addressed him gently but firmly thus: "Your Grace cannot be admitted in trousers." "Wherupon," says the historian, "the duke, who had a great respect for orders and regulations, quietly walked away."

By right the new dancing society should be called Gillett's, for to Mr. Gillett belongs the honour of having projected an association sacred to Terpsichore, and on the lines of the older foundation, of which the poet wrote: "No censure reaches them at Almack's ball; Virtue, religion—the're above them all." Undoubtedly those estimable qualities were largely represented at the first "Almack's" ball last night (July 17) held in the conservatory and grounds of the Royal Horticultural Gardens, close to the Albert Hall, Kensington. A committee, consisting of Mr. Agustus Lumley, the Hon. Edward Dawson, the Hon. Hugh Boscawen, and Mr. Gillett himself were responsible, and deserve credit, for a brilliant and apparently highly enjoyable entertainment. Great personages, native and foreign, including peers, judges, and generals, and ladies of high degree, came in stars and ribbons, and garments which might have put to the blush the lilies of the field used of old time to rival the rich suits of Solomon, "the sad and splendid." The regular committee of the modern "Almack's" consists of Lords Beaumont and Rossmore, Sir Gerald Codrington, the Knight of Kerry, Sir Francis Seymour, Mr. John Savile Lumley, and Mr. Gillett aforesaid. Whether these lords and gentlemen possess the power said to have been formerly wielded by the lady patronesses of the earlier institution time alone can prove. Captain Gronow, among the most careful chroniclers of the doings of the "Almack's" of the past, declares that the gates of that establishment were guarded by sirens in short-waisted gowns, "whose smiles or frowns consigned men and women to happiness or despair." Last night Mr. Gillett and Captain Dawson stood at the top of the stairs leading to the improvised ball-room, there to receive the company with all conceivable courtesy; and though their smiles may possibly have induced more or less mitigated happiness, frowns and despair were equally conspicuous by their absence. It was not to be expected that a couple of kind gentlemen in sober black could strike the beholders with that terror reported to have been begotten of the satins and diamonds, and the stern front of a Princess Esterhazy, or the "tragedy Queen" airs of the Lady Jersey, famous for over-acting the part of *grande dame*.

Robert Herrick, in one of his most sugary poems, addressed to his beloved "Julia," confesses that his "eye and heart dotes less on nature than on art." Mr. Gillett improved upon Herrick at least; for he contrived to combine art with nature in such nice proportions that it was not easy to distinguish where the former left off and the latter began. A large portion of the centre transept of the conservatory was boarded over for the use of the dancers; and at both ends were placed a number of couches and ottomans, upholstered in crimson satin and backed by regiments of gilt chairs. The floor was bordered with huge palms and tree ferns, and every available space set out with blooming shrubs and banks of flowers from the society's gardens at Chiswick. From the vast glass roof depended electric lamps, which threw a powerful but subdued light upon the scene below, and lit up the rich colours of the ladies' dresses and the bouquets which they carried with a radiance equal to that of noonday. At the height of the festivities, and when the Hungarian band filled the air with rhythmic strains, and the waltzers kept up a regular undulating motion, the spectacle was not less beautiful than brilliant. Could some of the dancers last night have recalled one of the plates attached to "Gronow's Reminiscences," showing the first quadrille danced at the old Almacks wherein the figure of "ladies' chain" is supported by Lord Worcester, Lady Jersey, Clanronald Macdonald, and Lady Worcester, they might well have considered the strutting peacock style of ladies' dress, now the vogue, not less graceful than the waists just under the arms and the clinging narrow skirts of the year 1768. Outside the ball-room the gardens, lit up with 5,000 coloured lamps, presented a charming sight. The great chesnut tree in front of the monument was filled with a glowworm-like radiance, and all the lesser trees had their stems bound round with coloured lamps in diagonal lines. Nor did these artificial stars, which for a time outshone the crowded firmament, flicker and die out until the light of morning broke in the eastern sky, and upon the last of the merrymakers making up their minds that it was about time to leave.—*Daily News.*

WRITING FOR THE PRESS.

THE following perspicuous directions for the guidance of contributors to the press are given by the Boston *Transcript*:—

I. Write upon one side of the sheet only. Why? Because it is often necessary to cut the pages into "takes" for the compositors, and this cannot be done when both sides are written upon.

II. Write clearly and distinctly, being particul[illegible] ly careful in the matter of proper names, and w[illegible] from foreign languages. Why? Because you[illegible] no right to ask either editor or compositor to [illegible] his time puzzling out the results of your [illegible] ness.

III. Don't write in a microscopic han[illegible] Because the compositor has to read it ac[illegible] at a distance of nearly two feet; also [illegible] editor often wants to make additio[illegible] changes.

IV. Don't begin at the very top [illegible] Why? Because if you have writt[illegible] article, the editor will probably [illegible] and if you have not, which is [illegible] must write one. Besides, he [illegible] to write his instructions to th[illegible] to be used, where and when [illegible] &c.

V. Never roll your man[illegible] maddens and exasperate[illegible] —editor, compositor, a[illegible]

VI. Be brief. Wh[illegible] long stories. The n[illegible] articles have is inv[illegible] of their respecti[illegible] article is read [illegible] double that len[illegible]

VII. Have [illegible] and steadily [illegible] will save yo[illegible] nothing o[illegible]

VIII. [illegible] plainly [illegible] it will [illegible] com[illegible] kno[illegible] fai[illegible] y[illegible]

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These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row. | POONA, 1, East Street.

NOTICES.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,
BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.
MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.
In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 141 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)
INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of grain and cotton sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway goods depot, Waree Bunder.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place,
A quantity of grain, piece-goods, cotton sweepings, waste papers, &c.

Auction Sale of choice and rare plants at "Westfield," Breach Candy.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th, and THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 6-30 a. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at "Westfield," Breach Candy, a very large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of very rare and choice ferns, also crotons, begonias, paciverea, cinnamomum, maranta, rotundifolium, versi-color, evansiana, disraeli, aracaria, and other flowering shrubs, the property of the Hon'ble Justice MELVILL.
Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 15th August, 1882.

NOTICES.

SPARKLING
AERATED
WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.
The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.
New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs. a.
Soda Water ...	...per dozen	0 12
Tonic Water ...	„	1 0
Seltzer Water...	„	1 0
Lemonade and Gingerade	„	1 0
Ginger Ale ...	„	1 8
Raspberryade...	„	1 0
Aërated Water ...	„	0 12
Potash Water ...	„	0 12
Lithia Water...	„	1 8
Vichy Water ...	„	1 4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.
THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

KHAKEE DRILLS (YARN-DYED).
FOR samples of the above drills of the quality and color approved by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for use by European and Native troops, Apply to
THE ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, Cawnpore.
Agents in Bombay—
BELL, BRANDENBURGH & Co.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE FRIENDS and ADMIRERS of the late THOMAS ORMISTON, Esquire, C. I. E., Mem. Inst. C. E., are INVITED to MEET in the SIR COWASJEE JEHANGEER HALL of the University of Bombay (with the kind permission of the SYNDICATE), on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at half-past 5 o'clock p.m. (Bombay Time), with a view to adopt measures to commemorate the important services he rendered to this city, to appoint a Committee, and to raise subscriptions to carry out this object.
JOHN FLEMING, Chairman
Bombay, 3rd August, 1882. of the preliminary Meeting.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., Ld.
NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the DIRECTORS was held on the 14th instant, when a FOURTH CALL of Rupees Fifty per Share was MADE PAYABLE at the Bank of Bombay on the 15th August, 1882.
By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum-street, Bombay, 24th July, 1882.

WANTED, an English knowing SECRETARY for the PANDHARPUR MUNICIPALITY. He should be a man of good character, of active habits, and of superior intelligence. It is also essential that he should have practical knowledge of engineering, as he will have to look after the water works and the construction and repair of buildings and roads. He must also have experience of Municipal Management and knowledge of accounts. His salary will be Rs. 130 per mensem. Apply to the Collector and President Municipalities, Sholapur District. Applications should be accompanied by testimonials either in original or copies.
G. WADDINGTON,
Collector and President, Municipalities.
Sholapur Collector's Office, 10th August, 1882.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned at BARAMATI, POONA DISTRICTS, till noon, on the 24th August, for CONSTRUCTING EARTH and MASONRY WORKS on the portion of the NIRA CANAL from Malegaon to the end of 52nd mile near Baramati.
2. Plans, specifications, schedules of quantities, and conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of Tenders and all necessary information obtained on application to this office at Baramati on or after the 15th instant.
3. In the case of accepted Tender the contractor will be required to deposit 10 per cent. as security on the value of work done.
4. The authority for the acceptance of tender will rest with the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
5. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend the lowest or any tender.
W. H. LEQUESNE, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Nira Canal Division.
Vir near Shirval, 10th August, 1882.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS.
MANUFACTURED specially for the undersigned for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices.
Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to soldiers and Sepoys than local makes.
REGULATION BROWN BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, POLICE, AND DOMESTIC USE. These Blankets will be found to be of excellent value.
ARMY, CIVIL, and GENERAL AGENCY and BANKING TRANSACTED.
WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Agents and Bankers.
London, 27, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,
TALLOW.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require for twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated at 60 tons).
Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the stores depots, Byculla and Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone-circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 6th September, after which hour no Tender will be received. A small sample, say 8 oz., must accompany each Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 7th August, 1882.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.
All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR A PAYMENT OF ABOUT FIFTEEN RUPEES a MONTH a man of good health, aged 30, may secure in the Standard Life Office a sum of FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES, payable at the age of 55, or at death should it happen beforehand.
THE SAME PROVISION IF COMMENCED
At age 30, would cost about Rs. 20 a month;
At age 40, would cost about Rs. 34 a month.
Policies are granted for larger or smaller amounts than Rs. 5,000 and are charged for in the same proportion. All particulars on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.
Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, annas 1.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,528,542 11 9 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1862 ....£300,690
„ 1880 ....£833,079

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1865	£1,192,476 7 11	1875	£3,258,437 10 9
1870	£1,924,012 3 5	1880	£4,528,542 11 9

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 2,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policie after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £282,679 ON 31ST DEC. 1881.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz:—
TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.
The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.
Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.
The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.
TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.
The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.
The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.
The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.
CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.
The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.
LONDON DIRECTORS.
Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P. Runwell Hall, Chelmsford.
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington.
ACTUARY & AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.
W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.
MANAGING SECRETARY AND ACTUARY IN LONDON.
A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.
MANAGER FOR INDIA.
A. B. Antram, Esq., 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.
DIRECTORS IN INDIA.
J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.
BANKERS.—The Agra Bank, Limited.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.
MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., M. R. C. S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.
By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.
No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of Positive Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.
Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.
The Surrender Value of Policies allowed is forty per cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of the deposits with the Trustee, payable at option, after two years premiums have been received.
Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies are Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.
Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and for a Limited Number of Years.
The best Security to Assignees.
Medical Examinations specially arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
No Restriction on Travel.
Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.
Policies in favor of Wife free from demands of Creditors.
Assurances are effected in various
FORMS, VIZ:
1. Under the usual life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
3. On Joint lives.
4. For short terms of 1 to 10 years.
The Premium rates of the Company are as low as is consistent with the stability of the Life funds, and, when it is borne in mind that they are only payable for a stated term of years without prejudice to the payment at death of the amounts assured, are as low as or lower than the premia of other Societies. The Company does not accept Indian Lives at tentative rates, but at rates sanctioned by European Actuaries.
PROGRESS OF THE HOME AND INDIAN FUNDS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.
On 31st December, 1872 .. £55,373
On 31st December, 1881 .. £255,724
TOTAL INDIAN BUSINESS IN 9½ YEARS.
Proposal received to Assure .. Rs. 1,51,08,000
Policies issued Assuring .. Rs. 1,05,92,400
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary Information may be obtained on application to
PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay. Agents.

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